

Law Enforcement News

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A crime-causation hornet's nest Genetics & crime issue is one very hot potato

By Stephen Donohue

Some new faces are taking a crack at reducing violent crime, hoping to realize a goal that anti-crime and social welfare programs have met with only partial success.

These aren't your typical crime fighters. They don't have badges or law enforcement training; rather, they are armed with advanced degrees in such fields as neurobiology and genetics. And their ideas on how to prevent crime, based on the notion that people may be biologically predisposed to violent behavior, are getting more and more attention — and stirring up controversy at nearly every turn.

For decades scientists have attempted to study the relationship between genetics and crime causation, but their theories were often ignored or dismissed as radical thinking. With the help of recent scientific advances, however, the search for biological and genetic approaches to thwart violent crime has turned into a multi-million-dollar effort, with research grants pouring in from a variety of public and private sources, including the Federal Government.

Conflict and Confrontation

As science and medicine crept into the realm of criminology, conflict between parties on both sides of the issue was inevitable. Mainstream criminologists, steeped in the belief that criminality is influenced by environmental factors such as poverty, parental neglect or poor education, are

generally loath to accept the idea that science can cure crime problems that have plagued civilization for centuries.

The controversy attendant to the issue was graphically in evidence in late September, when advocates from both sides met at the University of Maryland for a long-awaited four-day conference on "The Meaning and Significance of Research on Genetics and Criminal Behavior." The conference, sponsored by a \$133,000 grant from the National Institute of Health, had originally been scheduled for 1992, but was canceled when NIH withdrew its funding in the face of protests from civil rights groups.

David Wasserman, a research scholar at the university's Institute for Philosophy and Public Policy and the conference's key organizer, regained NIH support after changing the conference agenda to include more critics of the research.

And when the scientists, philosophers and criminologists finally did meet, some participants told Law Enforcement News, the conference turned into a confrontation that embodied the core of the ongoing debate.

The Race Card

Even though none of the researchers in attendance stated or implied that criminal behavior was linked to race, this issue was an underlying concern that pervaded discussions from the very start of the conference. One academic lambasted a panel discussion as "a racist presentation under the guise of

genetics," and outside protesters interrupted the conference on the first day.

"Some of them felt that any government money spent even to discuss the research would ultimately serve the cause of psychiatric oppression, which is not true but which is at least a coherent claim," Wasserman told LEN. "Other protesters thought this was sort of a secret cabal to inaugurate the Fourth Reich, which is grotesque."

While only a tiny minority of researchers in this field would argue that blacks are genetically predisposed to crime, the fear that some findings could be used to further discrimination is a major, ongoing criticism of the research, particularly since blacks are disproportionately represented in arrest statistics. They make up about 12 percent of the country's population, but account for 45 percent of all arrests for violent crime, according to Federal Government statistics.

"Part of the problem is that there are a great many black people and white people who both think this research is really about whether there are racial differences," Wasserman observed. "Black people are quite anxious about being stigmatized and there are white people who probably think that it will show what they suspected all along."

No "Crime Gene"?

Experts consulted by LEN said the overwhelming majority of research on the relationship between genetics and criminal behavior is based on

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As mugshots go digital, FBI & other Feds start looking into protocols for sharing data

A picture is said to be worth 1,000 words. For Federal law enforcement agencies, it also appears to be worth 125 recommendations.

Participants at a Mugshot and Facial Image Standards Workshop sponsored by the FBI and the National Institute of Standards and Technology agreed to devise uniform standards for the digital exchange of mugshots between law enforcement agencies using emerging computer technology.

Officials attending the workshop, held Oct. 23-25 in Gaithersburg, Md., prepared a set of 125 recommendations for the standards, which will be drafted by Robert M. McCabe, an NIST computer scientist. The recommendations will be reviewed by government agencies before they are adopted by

the FBI and NIST in about two years, McCabe told Law Enforcement News.

The workshop, which "was designed to act as a catalyst" to get the project underway in earnest, focused on two areas — the development of a standard format for the exchange of mugshot information, and the development of a record type that would allow the transmission of identifying marks, scars and tattoos.

The work builds on the major role NIST played in the development of standards for the transmission of fingerprint records over automated fingerprint identification systems, which are now on line in a number of states. The new record types essentially will be appended to parameters now in place for fingerprint data transmissions through AFIS, McCabe said.

"We thought the best idea is to merge the mugshot information right in with the fingerprint information format," he said. "This had the advantage in that we already had all of the demographic data, all of the physical characteristics and all of the other non-technical data that was necessary for this transaction."

The workshop also focused on "best practice" guidelines to enhance the quality of mugshot transmissions, including lighting techniques, image capture, composition and compression and other technical aspects, McCabe added.

In addition, FBI officials discussed security measures the bureau is devel-

oping to maintain and guarantee the integrity of mugshot transmissions and guard against the unauthorized alteration of images, McCabe said. "They are putting up firewalls to prevent people from getting in and altering photographs and other types of information," he noted.

Many departments already are utilizing high-tech means to transmit mugshots and other suspect identification information, McCabe pointed out. Among the most popular systems in use are electronic digital cameras, which obviate the need to develop photographs from film by feeding images directly into computers, and scanners that allow photographs to be transmit-

ted via computers.

Stan Zack, an FBI official who heads the bureau's advanced technology unit, said the standards will enable the FBI to expand its NCIC network to include electronic mugshots of suspects taken at the time of arrest. "The FBI will serve as the storage repository for the states. We provide the common denominator that allows us to become the link."

"It's a hot issue," added McCabe. "There's a lot of interest in exchanging mugshots, and a lot of states are going about setting up their systems now. We wanted to get the format instituted so we don't have a thousand different formats going on."

The beat goes on: UCR finds crime down again

A 3-percent drop in the number of violent crimes, including the lowest number of murders in six years, helped the nation's overall crime rate dip slightly in 1994, the FBI reported last month.

The FBI's Crime Index of violent and property crimes fell by 1 percent to 13.9 million offenses in 1994, the third consecutive year of decline, according to "Crime in the United States," the FBI's annual statistical tally, which was released Nov. 19. The 14 million offenses reported to the FBI represented a per-capita rate of 5,374 of-

fenses per 100,000 population, the bureau added.

Despite the drop, the FBI reported, the overall crime rate remains 13 percent higher than it was 10 years ago.

The 1.8 million violent crimes reported to U.S. law enforcement agencies were the lowest since 1990, the bureau reported, noting that nine U.S. cities with populations over 1 million collectively recorded an 8-percent decrease in the number of violent crimes. In the 66 largest cities, with

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What They Are Saying:

"They drove all the air out of him. They sort of squished him to death."

— Allegheny County District Attorney Bob Colville, referring to an incident in which a traffic stop led to a motorist's death and homicide charges against three police officers. (4:4)

Around the Nation

Northeast

CONNECTICUT — Four New Haven police officers were cleared in Federal court last month of charges that they brutalized four black youths during a 1990 traffic stop. According to the allegations, officers Marc Calafiore, Aaron Sweeny, Raymond Hassett and Romano Ratti ordered the youths out of a Jeep at gunpoint, then kicked them or slammed them up against the vehicle. None of the four youths were arrested. Ratti had been cleared by the judge before the case went to the jury.

DELAWARE — The Harrington City Council plans to hold a public hearing on a proposed juvenile curfew.

MARYLAND — The state's ban on assault pistols is working, according to gun-control advocates, who credit the law for a sharp drop in the number of semiautomatic weapons seized from criminals. Twenty-four assault pistols were seized during the first six months of 1995, compared to 44 during the same period last year.

Baltimore Police Det. William Huebler, a 15-year veteran, was charged last month with robbing the Provident Bank.

MASSACHUSETTS — Millis Police Officer Kevin Fortier, 36, was killed Oct. 30 when his car rolled over on a curve, trapping him beneath it after he was thrown from the passenger-side window. Fortier, who graduated from the Police Academy in 1993, was on bereavement leave after the death of his grandmother.

NEW JERSEY — West Orange Police Chief Robert Spina was suspended without pay Nov. 5 after he was indicted on charges that include wife-beating, lying under oath, and tipping off a drug suspect. Spina, who was appointed a year ago to head the 100-officer department by his father, Mayor Sam Spina, also faces charges of endangering the welfare of a child, official misconduct and perjury.

Gov. Christine Todd Whitman has threatened to send state troopers to Camden to keep the city from becoming the state's murder capital. With 48 murders recorded through the first 10 months of this year, the city could break its record of 51, set in 1992. Troopers were sent in that year.

A new section of the state Public Defender's office will be created to handle cases brought under Megan's Law, the statute that allows names and addresses of released sex offenders to be given to local institutions and residents. Under a state Supreme Court ruling, however, the information cannot be released without a hearing. Free legal service must also be provided if the offender is indigent.

NEW YORK — As part of a settlement to a civil-rights suit, Rochester police will have sign-language interpreters available to talk with deaf people during interrogations, arrests or investigations. The action stems from a 1992 complaint by a deaf woman who said she could not report an assault due to

the lack of an interpreter.

An off-duty New York City police officer, Frank Speringo, has been charged with murder in the death of Maria Rivas, 25, who was hit by a stray bullet in a Washington Heights restaurant in September. A four-week investigation of Speringo, 28, concluded that he had been drunk and had been harassing customers in the Las Tres Marias Restaurant prior to the shooting. Speringo allegedly drew his weapon during a scuffle with other customers. It discharged once, and the bullet passed through the arm of one patron before striking Rivas in the head.

New York City Police Commissioner William Bratton fired a police officer and a sergeant Nov. 7 for allegedly beating a station house dog last December and having the animal put to death at an ASPCA shelter. Bratton, an unabashed animal lover, said part of the reason the men were dismissed was because they had shown a "pattern of deceit" in lying about their actions and had violated departmental procedures. Bratton overruled a Police Department trial commissioner's recommendation that the two receive unpaid suspensions.

Three New York City police officers were arrested in separate crimes during weekend of Oct. 27-29. Off-duty housing bureau officers James Tsachas, 26, and Ronald Marconetto, 24, were charged with possession of stolen property after being arrested for stealing hubcaps from a van in Queens. An off-duty city officer, Kenneth Lowy, was arrested and later suspended for using his revolver to strike an employee of a topless bar in Manhattan. Lowy, who joined the force in 1993, was charged with assault, menacing and criminal possession of a weapon.

Carlos Castillo, a 28-year-old New York City probationary police officer, was fired Nov. 7 after he was caught living with a 14-year-old girl. Castillo faces criminal charges of statutory rape and endangering the welfare of a minor.

The Nassau County Police Department added 72 new officers on Nov. 1 with the help of funding from the Justice Department's COPS program. The Federally funded rookies were part of a graduating class of 181 new county officers.

New York City Police Officer Cheryl Geary-Russo, 35, was killed while off-duty Oct. 26 when her car collided with a dump truck. Geary-Russo was driving on through North Amityville, Long Island, with her 3-year-old daughter when the accident occurred. The girl suffered minor injuries.

PENNSYLVANIA — Gov. Tom Ridge has signed a law that requires released sex offenders to register with police for 10 years after their release from prison. Police will notify neighbors of any sexual predators in their midst.

Former Lancaster Police Officer Steven Himes, 26, was sentenced Oct. 29 to five years probation after admitting to having sex with a 16-year-old girl at the police station.

The Pittsburgh City Council approved a juvenile curfew Nov. 1 that

would require teen-agers to be off the streets between 10 P.M. and 6 A.M. on weeknights, and midnight and 6 A.M. on weekends.

Allegheny County officials are investigating how official mug shots of black inmates came to be used for target practice in the woods. A hunter found one of the photos riddled with bullet holes.

Southeast

ALABAMA — Homewood police said last month that pranksters were probably behind a series of homemade bombs that exploded behind several local businesses. No serious property damage was reported.

ARKANSAS — First-graders in Vilonia are being introduced to Kinderphone, a practice phone system that teaches children how and when to call 911.

Louis Dwight Howell, Alexander's former police chief, was arrested Oct. 17 on a misdemeanor charge of using excessive force while making an arrest. A Pulaski County sheriff's deputy and a State Police sergeant sent to help Howell arrest Almond Lewis Jr., 31, for disorderly conduct saw Howell hitting the handcuffed prisoner and throwing him to the ground. The two officers had to restrain Howell and complained about his use of excessive force. Howell quit two days after his arrest, citing dissatisfaction with telephone arrangements in his office.

The State Police began mailing out permits on Oct. 24 to residents approved to carry concealed weapons under a new state law.

FLORIDA — Federal officials found 12 bales of cocaine and a boat floating off the coast of Delray Beach Nov. 6. The 1,400 pounds of cocaine had an estimated wholesale value of \$12.7 million. Three men were arrested.

John (Billy Joe) Crumitie, 18, was sentenced Oct. 31 to life in prison for the 1993 murder of a British tourist, Gary Colley, 34. The crime put a chill on the state's \$30-billion tourist industry and led to the posting of armed guards at interstate rest stops.

The state Supreme Court ruled Oct. 19 that Darrel Jennings, 31, can be charged with concealing evidence after gulping down cocaine rocks when an officer shouted "Police!"

GEORGIA — Johnson County Sheriff James Beckman was suspended with pay Oct. 29 by Gov. Zell Miller pending trial on charges of theft, tax evasion and lying to the Georgia Bureau of Investigation.

Putnam County Sheriff Eugene Resseau was indicted Oct. 29 by a Federal grand jury on 53 counts of conspiracy, theft and money laundering. Resseau is accused of stealing more than \$52,000 from various accounts and cashing checks at a grocery store.

Georgia Bureau of Investigation agent Roscoe Simmons, the former head of the state's drug task force, was fired Oct. 23 for misusing state funds and abusing his authority.

FBI agents caught one of their most-wanted fugitives, Wayman Harold Lyons, 53, Oct. 24 at a family reunion in Hamilton. Lyons faces extradition to Kentucky on burglary charges.

"Officer 399," a mannequin used by the Waycross Police Department to deter speeders, was retired Nov. 1. Two years on the force had left him with a broken hand and chipped paint.

MISSISSIPPI — Fifty-two Jackson reserve police officers began a crack-down in early November on expired, missing or illegal license plates.

Citing political reasons, Madison County Sheriff Jessie Hopkins will no longer accept any out-of-county prisoners. The move will reduce county revenues by about \$924,000.

Newly elected Sharkey County Sheriff Jacob Cartledge will not be able to carry a gun and will probably not be paid until after his first year because of a 1986 felony conviction.

SOUTH CAROLINA — New state rules for fingerprinting and conducting criminal background checks on prospective child care workers has left the state Department of Social Services short some 80 workers.

TENNESSEE — Shelby County commissioners have agreed to pay prisoner Michael Jay Pulliam a \$1-million settlement because of a beating he received in 1991 while in jail awaiting a hearing on a sexual assault charge.

VIRGINIA — Gov. George Allen has announced a program that will put some non-violent criminals to work doing repairs for state parks, state agencies and local governments.

Twenty-five of the 27 new Fairfax County police officers who graduated Nov. 8 will be funded through the Justice Department's COPS program.



Midwest

ILLINOIS — A tow truck driver, Michael Williams, was charged with possession of a stolen vehicle in October after Chicago undercover police watched him hook up a legally parked car and drag it to an illegal spot, and photograph it there. He then re-hooked the car and towed it away.

By threatening to file a civil suit against every person convicted of hiring a prostitute in Peoria, a 26-year-old lawyer has both driven down prostitution and made a reputation for himself - albeit that of a sleazy profiteer. Chase Ingersoll, a novice attorney, sends a form letter beginning "Dear John," and asking for \$1,000 to settle out of court or risk a lawsuit, media exposure and embarrassment. Two-thirds of the money he takes in is donated to a civic group in Near North Side. Police Chief Arthur Kelly said that thanks to in-

creased patrols, citizen watch groups and Ingersoll's efforts, prostitution arrests dropped to zero in August, compared to 36 in August 1994. Ingersoll's fellow lawyers, however, claim his tactics are ruining the profession's reputation.

INDIANA — Clinton police said Oct. 30 that two more bodies will be exhumed as part of an investigation into 147 suspicious deaths at Vermillion County Hospital during a 22-month period.

Suburban law enforcement authorities have lined up a special prosecutor and a police task force to ensure that gang violence from Indianapolis does not spread. Gang graffiti has already been noticed.

Gov. Evan Bayh extended for another 30 days the deployment of state troopers in Gary, where their presence does not seem to have slowed down crime. [See LEN, Nov. 15, 1995.]

KENTUCKY — Louisville Police Sgt. Michael Buckner was convicted Oct. 22 of forcing a woman to have sex with him after he pulled her over for a traffic stop.

MICHIGAN — An 11-year-old boy and his 3-year-old brother are reportedly getting on with their lives after being abducted off a Benton Township street Oct. 14 by an ex-convict from Sioux Falls, S.D. Boyd Weekly, 24, stole Adnan and Eleazar Alvarado and took them to New Orleans, where the boys were eventually found. Neither was abused. Weekly had been free on bond on a charge of fondling of a Sioux Falls girl.

OHIO — Former Columbus Mayor Dana Rinehart, 49, was arrested on DUI charges in late October after a hit-and-run crash that injured Police Officer Dave Pickney.



Plains States

IOWA — A \$4.3 million digital driver's licensing system was unveiled Nov. 6 by state transportation officials who claim the new system will make it more difficult to alter licenses and easier for police to spot fraudulent use of licenses.

Five of the 15 new Cedar Rapids police officers who graduated Nov. 3 are being funded by the U.S. Justice Department's COPS program.

Ryan Marsh, a white 19-year-old from Cedar Rapids, was charged with a hate crime Oct. 19 after he allegedly spit and used a racial epithet on Police Officer Toby Harrison.

KANSAS — Fourteen people were arrested Nov. 7 by Wichita police, who seized drugs, guns, cars, and \$70,000 in cash at the end of a 13-month undercover probe.

State Attorney General Carla Stovall said Nov. 6 that people who have lost their driver's licenses cannot legally drive a moped. Although a 1977 law says that mopeds are not considered

motor vehicles, a 1994 law says they cannot be operated without a license.

MINNESOTA — Jeffrey Mudent, 26, was sentenced Nov. 1 to 34-1/2 years in prison for raping a 6-year-old boy and a 7-year-old girl. Mudent was sentenced to double the amount under state guidelines, the judge said, so as to reflect the multiple instances of penetration.

MONTANA — A law enforcement policy in the Billings area that requires merchants to check the ID's of customers paying by check or credit card is said to have reduced the number of forgeries from 100 per month to 14.

The state Supreme Court has upheld a recount of the 1994 election for Sheridan County sheriff, in which Mike Overland defeated a write-in candidate, Gaylen Marsh, by just six votes. The ruling hinged on 12 ballots for Marsh that failed to list his first name.

NEBRASKA — State prison director Harold Clarke last month rejected pleas from employees who say wearing neckties is too dangerous. Clarke suggested employees wear clip-on ties, but he refused to relax the dress code.

NORTH DAKOTA — Zhalah Sarabakhsh, 38, was charged last month with setting the Oct. 24 fire that destroyed her family's restaurant in Fargo. The incident had been under investigation as a hate crime, after Sarabakhsh was found outside the eatery, bound and gagged and with a swastika-like symbol carved on her stomach. The attack had followed weeks of anonymous, threatening messages, authorities said.

Cass County commissioners are considering a proposal that would keep all juveniles 16 and younger off the streets between 11 P.M. and 6 A.M.



ARIZONA — The Navajo Nation has approved a curfew in hopes of curbing escalating juvenile violence on the reservation. The measure must be signed by Navajo Nation President Albert Hale.

COLORADO — A Denver woman was awarded \$120,858 Nov. 1 by a jury that found her therapist guilty of negligence in a case of "recalled memory." Jane Brennan, 36, claimed that the therapist, Beverly Nussbaumer, planted false memories of sexual abuse by Brennan's father.

NEW MEXICO — Lynnette Berry-Gurule, 20, Robert Jaukez Campbell, 18, and George Smith, have been indicted in Albuquerque for the Oct. 3 death of an 11-month old girl who died from eating crack cocaine.

Eighteen Deming residents were arrested on drug charges in a predawn raid Oct. 23 by state and Federal agents. The arrests capped a nine-month probe in a five-state area.

OKLAHOMA — Prosecutors filed no-

tice Oct. 22 that they would seek the death penalty against Timothy McVeigh and Terry Nichols if the two should be found guilty in connection with the Oklahoma City bombing April 19 that killed 169 people. In related developments, a grand juror in the case was removed Oct. 26 for violating his oath of secrecy. Hobby Heidelberg, president of the Oklahoma Thoroughbred Breeders Association, granted an interview to Media Bypass, an Indiana magazine popular among militia members. Heidelberg said he wanted to get at "the whole truth," and wanted to directly question witnesses about John Doe II, a suspect who has yet to be found. And a class-action suit against the fertilizer company that produced the ammonium nitrate used in the Oklahoma City bomb was expanded in October to include 384 plaintiffs, including two unborn children. The lawsuit contends that the company, ICI Explosives USA Inc., knew that selling the porous, explosive grade mixture, as opposed to a more dense, non-explosive grade, as fertilizer was "abnormally dangerous" and violated both Kansas and Federal law because it constituted selling explosives without a license. A spokesman for the company said the distinction between the two types of fertilizer made little difference since evidence shows that the bombers ground the mixture down to make it more porous. Neither grade is classified as an explosive by the government, he said.

The first Native American regional juvenile facility will soon be opened by the Sac and Fox Nation in Stroud. The center will emphasize heritage and beliefs in treating troubled youths.

TEXAS — Dallas police officers have begun warning homeless people about a new city ban on sleeping on public streets. Violators can be jailed and fined up to \$500.

Off-duty Dallas police Sgt. Stephen Christian, 47, opened fire on a uniformed colleague Nov. 5 before he was shot and killed by fellow officers. Christian was said to have been upset over marital problems. The injury to Officer Steven Sparks was not life-threatening, doctors said.

The Fort Worth City Council is considering metal detectors to keep concealed weapons out of city facilities when a state law allowing people to carry concealed weapons goes into effect on Jan. 1.

UTAH — At least 10 firearm bills are expected to be considered by state lawmakers in 1996, including one that would provide public school students with firearms-safety training.



CALIFORNIA — William Suff, 44, was sentenced to death Oct. 26 for the murder of 12 prostitutes near Riverside between 1989 and 1991. He is suspected in 10 other slayings.

The West Hollywood City Council

took the first step toward banning "Saturday nights specials" in late October when it unanimously approved the drafting of an appropriate ordinance. The exact weapons to be banned remain to be defined. A state liaison for the National Rifle Association said that state laws permitting Saturday night specials and other guns supersede any local measures.

Ventura County prosecutors say they will seek the death penalty against Daniel Allan Tuffree, who is charged with killing Simi Valley Police Officer Michael F. Clark, 28, after a five-hour standoff in August. Prosecutors contend that Tuffree intended to kill Clark, and had a longstanding grudge against the department after a semi-automatic handgun was seized from his home during a 1992 raid. Tuffree's attorneys have maintained that Tuffree acted in self-defense after Clark fired the first shot.

Joseph Brann, the director of the

Justice Department's Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, was a featured speaker at the 1995 Problem-Oriented Policing Conference in San Diego on Nov. 6. The COPS office has authorized more than \$6.7 million to hire and redeploy 179 officers in San Diego.

HAWAII — Hilo prison officials are considering housing inmates in plastic tents to ease overcrowding. They say a planned 1,000-bed, \$100-million prison in Kulani would be too expensive.

More than 6,400 vehicles have been stolen on Oahu through the first 10 months of this year, compared with 5,727 stolen in all of 1994. Police expect the number to rise to 8,000 before the end of the year.

An investigation of the state Department of Public Safety by the Criminal Investigation Strike Force was launched on Nov. 2. The PSD is accused of possible criminal and admin-

istrative misconduct.

Police say in November that criminals on Oahu have used pepper spray 17 times since it became legal three months ago for civilians to carry it.

IDAHO — The Shoshone-Bannock tribal police in late October blockaded a stretch of railroad tracks in Pocatello used to ship radioactive waste into the state. The tribe does not recognize a pact between state and Federal officials.

NEVADA — Reno police are considering charging those who have burglar alarm systems to recoup the cost of responding to false alarms.

WASHINGTON — State Police are investigating Newport Police Officer Ed Miller, who is accused of breaking into the home of a man who angered him on the phone and pulling his gun on the man's family. Miller was suspended without pay.

Maryland kicks off statewide community policing academy

Maryland Gov. Parris Glendening would like to have his state become the nation's first "community policing state," and officials there have taken a big step in that direction with the launch of what is believed to be the nation's first community policing academy.

The program, unveiled at a Nov. 13 ceremony that was attended by Attorney General Janet Reno, will offer one- and two-day training sessions to law enforcement administrators, middle managers and patrol officers as well as community leaders and civilian officials, beginning in February.

The academy is a collaborative effort of the Governor's office, the State Police, the Baltimore County Police Department, the Prince George's County Police Department, the Maryland Police Training Commission, the Maryland Crime Prevention Association, the U.S. Attorney's Office in Maryland, Johns Hopkins University and the Governor's Office on Crime Control and Prevention.

Officials hope to train over 500 law enforcement and community officials in the academy's first year. Initially, the sessions will take place at the State Police Training Academy in Pikesville, but future plans call for regionalizing the effort and conducting training sessions throughout the state.

State Police Supt. David Mitchell, the former Prince George's County police chief who was instrumental in developing the widely praised community policing program there, told Law Enforcement News that Glendening's familiarity with — and support for — community policing stemmed from his roots in Prince George's County. "So when I was appointed Superintendent, he said to me, 'I'd like to see Maryland known as the community policing state,'" Mitchell said.

Glendening was the Prince George's County Executive before being elected Governor last year.

The two-day academy curriculum is unique, Mitchell said, "because it gives law enforcement officers the opportunity to bring folks from the community with them [to attend ses-

sions] in the same classroom."

The first session, which is aimed at law enforcement administrators, mayors and county executives, will be held Feb. 21. The first sessions for middle managers and their local civilian counterparts and for basic patrol officers and community leaders will begin in March.

Participants will receive instruction on the framework and philosophy of community-oriented policing, problem-solving, ways to create effective community partnerships, how to implement a community-policing strategy, and ways to assess efforts.

The effort, Mitchell added, will provide "opportunities for allied agencies in Maryland to work in a common direction to improve the quality of life in our state" and will fulfill some of the goals he has in mind for his agency. "This is part of what I envision for the Maryland State Police — to provide a crime lab available to local police departments at no cost and have training opportunities available at no cost."

A "train-the-trainers" program provided a core group of adjunct fac-

ulty, Mitchell said. Police officers who serve as trainers received their graduation certificates last month at the kick-off ceremony; another class of trainers is expected to graduate in the spring.

The effort requires minimal expenditures, Mitchell said. The State Police absorbed most of the costs in its existing budget, and received other funds from the U.S. Justice Department.

"There is nothing cost-prohibitive in what we're doing," said Mitchell, "provided somebody has a state police academy that they can use as an anchor, and then develop additional faculty from throughout the state. They can make this happen for nominal dollars, assuming departments are willing to absorb the costs of officers' salaries while they're training."

Steve Hess, the law enforcement and victim-witness coordinator for the U.S. Attorney's office, said the academy is designed to be easily replicated. "All it requires is a partnership between law enforcement and the community. The key is to get as many people involved as possible."

The Solution...

"Every officer should have a copy of these manuals" Jill Shoad, Instructor, Criminal Justice Institute, Central Florida Community College

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Allegations prompt Highway Patrol inquiry

Oklahoma's new public safety commissioner announced last month the formation of a task force to conduct an "administrative inquiry" into whether disciplinary action is needed in the state Highway Patrol as a result of incidents cited in a top-secret report by the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation.

"The purpose of the unit is to use the OSBI report as a basis to determine if there are matters of an administrative nature that need to be addressed," Bob Ricks said in announcing the inquiry Nov. 7. The task force will determine if "any acts or wrongdoings on the part of [DPS] personnel [have] been committed that need to be addressed from an administrative side."

Ricks is a former special agent in charge of the FBI's Oklahoma City field office. He also served as the chief FBI spokesman during the 1993 standoff between Federal agents and Branch Davidians in Waco, Texas.

Gov. Frank Keating, who is also a

former FBI agent, appointed Ricks as DPS commissioner in August with a mandate to make improvements in the agency.

The contents of the 2,500-page report that was delivered to Keating in July have not been publicly disclosed, but it reportedly cites incidents of unprofessional conduct, corruption, inappropriate behavior and failure to adequately discipline and supervise troopers in the field. When he ordered the OSBI investigation, Keating cited "serious allegations that apparently have been confirmed, and the punishments that have been imposed appear to me... to be very mild."

Members of the task force conducting the inquiry are not part of the agency's internal affairs unit, Ricks said, but "they have been trained in that type of matter. One has assisted in internal affairs, but they are individuals that will be coming from other positions as a special task force to address this issue."

Ricks told The Daily Oklahoman that the inquiry was not being handled by the Highway Patrol's internal affairs unit because "they have their plate full already... to handle the day-to-day problems that arise."

"We need to have, I believe, a core group of people dedicated to this one issue," he noted. "So instead of trying to spread them so thin they can't address any of the issues properly, I thought it was necessary to have a task force dedicated full time to the problem."

Keating ordered the OSBI investigation following charges of serious misconduct that were made in a series of news reports by KWTU, the CBS affiliate in Oklahoma City. The allegations, which were broadcast beginning in January in a series titled "Tarnished Brass," were made by two former OHP first lieutenants, Steven Jantz, who has since retired from the force, and Rod McCrady, whose firing by the agency was upheld late last month by a state labor board.

The pair made "really unbelievable, wide-ranging allegations about all kinds of misconduct," including accusations of widespread ticket-fixing, misuse of Federal grant money, and sexual misconduct that involved OHP brass allegedly consorting with prostitutes at agency functions, KWTU reporter Jennifer Reynolds told Law Enforcement News.

After the reports were broadcast, Reynolds met with members of Keating's staff and "presented information that the Governor deemed should be investigated," said Rick Buchanan, the Governor's press secretary. Most of the incidents occurred before Keating took office last January, he told LEN.

The chief spokesman for DPS, Lieut. Gerald Davidson, was tight-lipped about the inquiry, neither confirming nor denying whether allegations made in the broadcasts were at the center of the investigation, which he said would be concluded as "expeditiously as possible."

"Several members talked to a news reporter, that's correct," he told LEN in an interview Nov. 30. "But as far as saying that's what prompted [the inquiry], that's anybody's guess."

"We've questioned the credibility of one of her sources. He was fired from the agency and it was upheld by the Merit Protection Board," Davidson said in an apparent reference to McCrady. "As far as the credibility of her sources, you can question that one right there from the get-go."

Reynolds said that some of the allegations appeared to have led to policy changes that sharply limit the circumstances under which tickets can be voided or dismissed by judges and also tighten guidelines on off-duty employment by commissioned members of the 650-trooper agency.

She added that Ricks had ordered an audit of the agency's finances and recently reassigned 1st Lieut. Ken Perry, the OHP's troop commander in Tulsa. "He figures real prominently in these allegations," she said.

Davidson would not comment on any policy or personnel changes, citing state confidentiality rules and concerns for trooper safety. "As far as the department's position, there's nothing that can really be discussed," he said. "We don't discuss administrative matters and the OSBI report is confidential by state statute."

But at his Nov. 7 press conference, Ricks confirmed that much of the "activity apparently centered in Tulsa, and it was felt that because of the nature of the inquiry, it might be better to make a change there."

The OSBI probe was a criminal investigation, but no OHP officials have been charged with criminal wrongdoing. According to Reynolds, criminal charges have been filed against businessman Bill Inhofe, the owner of a wrecking firm who employs off-duty troopers and whose competitors have accused of receiving preferential treatment from OHP officials. She said the charges against him involved "filing fraudulent data with the [state] tax commission on the sale of a bunch of cars," but that he figures in some of the allegations made by the troopers in her reports.

DC agencies target terrorism in transit

Strike force aims at bio/chem attacks

Municipal officials in the Washington, D.C., area took the first steps toward confronting the threat of a chemical or biological attack by terrorists when they agreed last month to create the nation's first "metropolitan strike team" made up of physicians and emergency medical personnel who would act as the first responders to such a disaster.

Officials of the U.S. Public Health Service and the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, a nonprofit organization of 18 city and county government members that addresses regional issues, agreed to create a 30-member task force to respond to a terrorist incident like the nerve-gas attack in a Tokyo subway in March that killed 11 people and sickened 5,000 others.

The proposal sprang from concerns expressed last May in a letter sent by COG officials to officials of the Clinton Administration, addressing the possibility of a biological or chemical attack in the nation's capital. Concerns also were heightened by the deadly bombing of the Federal building in Oklahoma City in April, which prompted the Administration to propose anti-terrorism legislation that has yet to be approved by Congress.

Joe Zelinka, coordinator of COG's public safety program, said the nerve-gas attack raised questions about the region's readiness to respond. "It was pretty much resounding that we were not [prepared]," he told Law Enforcement News. "We needed Federal assistance, and we're right here in the President's hometown, so we wrote to him asking for Federal help to prepare our first-responders so that they themselves would not become victims right off the bat."

Federal officials, including Frank E. Young, director of the Public Health Service's Office of Emergency Preparedness, met with the council members and representatives from area law enforcement agencies Nov. 8 to hash out details of the proposed strike force, which they hope to have up and run-

ning in pilot form next year.

"We're in the process of forming a steering committee to analyze the problem, doing a mission statement and then getting on with examining the strike team concept to see how it would be used, deployed and how it would fit in with all of the other needs we would have," Zelinka said.

Under the proposal, about 30 specially trained medical professionals from the Washington area would provide technical assistance to rescue workers called to the scene of chemical or biological attacks. They, in turn, would train other emergency personnel, including police and fire, on how to handle such an emergency.

Currently, Zelinka said, public safety workers are woefully unprepared to respond to a biological or chemical attack. "All we know is that police and fire would go to the scene of an attack, and they themselves quickly would become victims if they didn't recognize what they're dealing with. We are most interested in getting those people trained so that for the first hour or so of the incident, they are protected and know how to handle the situation until the real pros get on the scene to help them out."

Planners are developing the strike team as a model that could be easily replicated in other U.S. metropolitan areas, said Zelinka. At the COG meeting, Young expressed support for establishing similar teams in Chicago, Los Angeles and New York, saying that the terrorist threat facing the United States "suggests that prudent advanced planning is necessary to be prepared to respond effectively and efficiently.... The very nature of chemical and biological terrorist threats demands speedy response by specially trained health providers."

The Federal Government has offered to pay \$220,000 for a one-time purchase of supplies, equipment and training for the regional strike team. In exchange, Washington-area governments agreed to pay future training costs.

Traffic stop ends in death — and homicide rap for cops

It was supposed to be a routine traffic stop in the Pittsburgh suburb of Brentwood. Instead, a black motorist is dead of suffocation and three police officers now face charges in his death.

On Oct. 12, Jonny Gammage, 31, was driving a Jaguar owned by his cousin, Pittsburgh Steelers defensive end Ray Seals, when Brentwood police Lieut. Milton Mulholland said he saw Gammage driving erratically. Mulholland said he signaled for Gammage to pull over and called for backup.

At least two officers from other jurisdictions responded and joined in following Gammage for about a mile at speeds under 35 miles per hour before he pulled the car to the side of the road. Gammage complied with Mulholland's request that he get back in his car and produce a license and registration, but police said the situation escalated when Mulholland left two other officers to watch Gammage while he returned to his patrol car to check for any outstanding warrants on Gammage.

Police told The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette that Gammage was ordered out of the car after failing to keep his hands on the steering wheel. He emerged from the car holding a cellular telephone which Brentwood Officer John Vojtas, thinking it was a weapon, knocked out of Gammage's hand using his police flashlight. Gammage allegedly then grabbed the flashlight and hit Mulholland.

In a struggle that lasted about two minutes, Baldwin Borough Police Officer Michael Albert used his knee and a collapsible baton to apply pressure to the shoulders and neck of Gammage, who was lying face down

on the pavement. When the melee ended, one officer's ankle was broken, another officer's thumb was bitten to the bone, and Gammage was dead.

"They drove all the air out of him," said Allegheny County District Attorney Bob Colville. "They sort of squished him to death."

Gammage's cause of death was listed as suffocation from compression of the neck and upper chest.

In an autopsy, forensic pathologist Dr. Al Shakir said he found 20 bruises, cuts and scrapes on Gammage's body, and that there were several large bruises under the skin and around Gammage's neck and on his upper back.

Testifying at the coroner's inquest, Shakir said that Gammage may have flailed and kicked because he could not breathe. "He might have been trying to survive," Shakir said.

According to toxicology reports, Gammage had no drugs in his system and his blood-alcohol level was less than half of Pennsylvania's legal limit for intoxication. Police said they found 2.45 grams of marijuana in the car, but that it was moldy and probably old.

Because Gammage died while in police custody, the coroner's jury on Nov. 4, recommended that the five police officers involved in the incident be charged with homicide. But since the officers' testimony showed no evidence that they intentionally set out to kill Gammage, Colville said he ruled out charging the officers with first- or second-degree murder charges.

On Nov. 27, Colville charged Mulholland with third-degree murder and Vojtas and Albert with involuntary manslaughter.

The coroner's jury had also recom-

mended that Colville charge Whitehall Police Sgt. Keith Henderson and Officer Shawn Patterson, who were also at the scene. For now, though, Colville says he will not charge Henderson and Patterson, and that he expects Henderson to testify against the other officers.

"It's not an easy task to bring charges against police officers," said Colville, a former Pittsburgh police chief, at a news conference when the charges were announced. "But I am deeply committed to the idea that Mr. Gammage should not be dead after seven minutes in police custody."

This case comes at a time of national concern about police brutality, poor training and racism in law enforcement. Public outcry after the 1991 beating of black motorist Rodney King by Los Angeles police officers led to Congress mandating that the Justice Department track incidents of police use of force nationwide as part of the 1994 Federal crime-control act. [See LEN, Sept. 30, 1995.]

And in an incident that bears some similarities to the Gammage case, two Detroit police officers were convicted of murder and sentenced to prison in 1993 for the fatal beating of black motorist Malice Green. [See LEN, Dec. 31, 1993.]

"Given the state of relations, race-wise and police-wise, in a broader sense, this is probably the worst time for a case like this to come up in anybody's jurisdiction," Colville said. "But we're going to focus solely on the crime."

The incident continues to be investigated by the Pittsburgh homicide unit, the FBI, the NAACP and private investigators.

White male cops seek own company

LASD sergeant: 'We have rights, too'

At a time when Southern California law enforcement officers are trying to distance themselves from allegations of racism that emerged from the O.J. Simpson murder trial, a sergeant with the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department has formed an organization to protect the rights of white male officers.

Sgt. Ed Kirste, a 26-year veteran of the Sheriff's Department, says white males have as much of a right to organize a group as minority officers do. "Why can't you condone this organization when you condone the black peace officers' association, the women's peace officers' association and the Asian peace officers association?" Kirste in describing the group, known as the Association of White Male Peace Officers.

The organization's founding principle, he said, is that "no person in the law enforcement profession be discriminated against, nor favored for, any hiring, promotion or assignment on the basis of race, creed, color, gender, ethnicity, sexual orientation or national origin."

A statement released by the Sheriff's Department said the agency cannot legally prevent officers from joining the group, but the department does not sanction the group or "understand the reason" for its formation.

Carol Watson, a board member of Police Watch, a community group that logs complaints against police officers and sheriff's deputies, told The New York Times that she had never heard of Kirste or the Association of White Male Peace Officers.

But Watson added that forming such a group sends the wrong message, especially at a time when Los Angeles is recovering from the effects of racist and sexist remarks made by former Los Angeles detective Mark Fuhrman,

Group states its aversion to the idea that "as a class we be punished or penalized for any real or purported transgressions of our forebears."

which surfaced during the Simpson trial.

Fuhrman's comments dealt a major blow to the LAPD, which was already reeling from allegations of racial intolerance that reached a peak with the beating of black motorist Rodney King in 1991. The California attorney general's office is currently investigating alleged misconduct by Fuhrman that was highlighted by audiotapes in the Simpson trial, and the Justice Department is considering filing Federal charges against him.

In a statement released to news organizations, Kirste described the Association of White Male Peace Officers as a registered nonprofit corporation whose members "are distinctly averse to the proposal that, as a class, we be punished or penalized for any real or purported transgressions of our forebears."

"No member of this organization ever bought, owned, sold or traded a slave," Kirste said in the statement. "None of us worked at Treblinka or Manzanar [a camp in the California desert where Japanese-Americans were interned during World War II] nor sailed under Pizarro, nor rode to Wounded Knee. We just come to work every day and strive to do what is asked of us, seeking only to be recognized and rewarded according to our accomplishments."

Officers' \$2M bonanza could mean a gloomy forecast for NJ town

Capping a three-year battle between the town of Fort Lee, N.J., and its 92 police officers, a state arbitrator has told the town to ante up \$2 million in back pay to cover 5-percent annual raises and comparable increases in overtime wages.

Fort Lee's mayor and town council said they are considering appealing the decision, which they say would force the city to increase property taxes by as much as 7.5 percent and reconsider plans to build a new \$7-million police headquarters.

Fort Lee officers, who make an average salary of about \$65,000, could receive back-pay checks totaling more than \$10,000, in addition to retroactive overtime pay that could total thousands of dollars for each officer. Officers from the rank of captain down will receive their back pay checks in the mail in late December if the town does not appeal the arbitrator's decision.

"It will be one nice Christmas for the men," Police Chief John Orso told The Bergen Record. Orso and other top officers who work under a separate agreement will receive no back pay.

The ruling, though a financial set-

back for the town, is a fair one, officers say. "It looks like a lot of money, but you have to realize that we were working without a contract for the past three years," said Det. Mark Finnocchio, president of the Fort Lee Policemen's Benevolent Association. "We're just keeping our fingers crossed that the settlement is approved and we can go finally forward."

Burt Wolfe, an official with the New Jersey League of Municipalities, said the ruling is not excessive, but only appears that way since the parties took an unusually long amount of time to settle routine labor negotiations.

"It's not unusual for communities to make payments like that," Wolfe told The Record. "But this one seems large because it represents back pay not for a few months, but for a few years."

Mayor Jack Alter said that even though the town had set aside \$800,000 over the past two years to help pay for labor settlements, that money will do little to cover an increasing amount of debt, including sizable lump-sum payments to three other unions whose members are without contracts.

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Upwardly mobile

A 15-year FBI veteran who played a key role in the investigation of the Oklahoma City bombing was recently promoted to assistant director, thus becoming the highest-ranking black woman in the bureau's history.

Carolyn G. Morris, 56, is the first non-agent ever chosen to head the 2,000-employee Information Resources Division, which handles all of the agency's automated data and investigative and research systems. Her appointment on Oct. 26 as one of 13 assistant directors "is another signal" of FBI Director Louis Freeh's continuing effort to root out racism and sexism in the bureau, she said.

Morris, who joined the FBI in 1980, became acting assistant director in April, replacing William Baugh, who retired. After the April 19 bombing in Oklahoma City, Morris coordinated computerized information systems used to gather and classify tips and evidence in the case.

In her new post, she will oversee the design of the next generation of the National Crime Information Center, a nationwide computerized data base that provides information about suspects and crimes to law enforcement officials.

A native of North Carolina, Morris has a bachelor's degree from North Carolina Central University and a master's degree from Harvard.



FROM U.S. MARSHAL TO GRAND MARSHAL: Romolo J. Imundi waves to the crowd during a recent stint as grand marshal of a Columbus Day parade.

the Marshal's post, and while the job usually changes hands with the election of a new President, Imundi was subsequently reappointed by George Bush when he took office in 1989. Even a change in party control of the White House didn't stop Imundi, as President Clinton asked him to stay on the job after he was elected in 1992.

Imundi, nicknamed the "Roman Gladiator," headed an office that was responsible for the security of 80 Federal judges and 200 Federal prosecutors, as well as countless suspects. He gained fame through years of escorting suspects to court in many high-profile trials, including Imelda Marcos, Paul Castellano, Michael Milken, Anthony "Fat Tony" Salerno, Bess Myerson and Leona Helmsley.

Imundi's last major case was completed in October when Sheikh Omar Abdel-Rahman was convicted along with nine associates of conspiring to bomb the United Nations, the Statue of Liberty, and the Lincoln and Holland tunnels, along with other New York-area landmarks and facilities.

The Abdel-Rahman case was the reason he stayed on as Marshal after President Clinton took office, Imundi told The Chief-Leader, a local Civil Service newspaper. Imundi, who said he was eligible for retirement some time ago, noted that as a conservative Republican, he would have been an unlikely choice to be retained in the

post under Clinton had it not been for the Sheikh's trial.

"But the prosecutors and the President wanted continuity," Imundi said, and they asked him to remain in office until the trial's conclusion.

Clinton named Martin Burke, a bodyguard for former New York Gov. Mario Cuomo, to succeed Imundi.

While many have taken to calling the recently completed O.J. Simpson case the "trial of the century," Imundi said that the New York terrorism trial was "far and away the case of the century."

"Imagine what would have happened if they blew up the tunnel, and you had water cascading all over Manhattan," Imundi told the Gannett Suburban Newspapers chain. "It is too horrible to even think about."

Imundi has come a long way since he was appointed a New York City police officer, earning \$100 a month for a six-day, 60-hour week. Now, with his long career behind him, Imundi says he plans to cooperate with some people who have proposed writing a book about his life. Beyond that, he says, "I'll just take it easy for a while, do some painting, work around the house, tend to my garden, travel with my wife and enjoy our family."

Rallying 'round

A grass-roots campaign is underway to win freedom for two former Detroit police officers now serving prison terms for the fatal beating of a motorist during a 1992 traffic stop.

The effort began in earnest last month, when more than 1,000 supporters of Walter Budzyn and Larry Nevers, including two county prosecutors and scores of police officers, paid \$10 a ticket for a dinner at the Fernhill Country Club in Clinton Township outside Detroit.

The Nov. 20 event raised money for a public-awareness campaign that will utilize radio and TV spots to rally

public opinion for the pair's release from prison. Supporters hope to persuade Gov. John Engler to commute their sentences or to convince the Michigan Supreme Court to grant them a retrial. "This case was a serious injustice," said Macomb County Prosecutor Carl Marlinga. "We have to do what we can to correct it."

Marlinga's remarks were echoed by Oakland County Prosecutor Richard Thompson, who said the convictions were a miscarriage of justice. "When Detroit courts are perverted, convictions must be reversed," he said, adding that he patterned the rhyme on comments made by defense attorney Johnnie Cochran during his closing arguments in the recently concluded O.J. Simpson trial.

A jury convicted Budzyn and Nevers, both of whom are white, of second-degree murder in the death of Malice Green, a black motorist who sustained severe head injuries after being beaten with heavy police flashlights during a traffic stop in November 1992. They were sentenced to lengthy prison terms — 12 to 25 years for Nevers, and 8 to 18 years for Budzyn.

Supporters say the former officers could not get a fair trial because the case was highly politicized from the start. The racially charged incident occurred just months after widespread urban unrest broke out in the wake of the acquittals of four Los Angeles police officers in the Rodney King beating case, and supporters say Detroit officials feared civil strife would break out if the officers were not convicted and

Into the sunset

Romolo J. Imundi, the longest-serving U.S. Marshal in this century, has decided to lay down his badge after 53 years of government service.

Imundi, 75, officially retired Oct. 15, after having been U.S. Marshal for the Southern District of New York since 1982. He was previously a New York City police officer and detective for 32 years, and also served an eight-year stint as a criminal investigator for the U.S. Veterans Administration.

It was President Ronald Reagan who originally appointed Imundi to

Part of the solution

PERF honors cops with a flair for problem-solving

A Barrow, Alaska, police captain who spearheaded a plan to reduce a staggering number of alcohol-related problems, and three Georgetown, Texas, police officers who reclaimed a popular nature spot from deteriorating into a crime-ridden no-man's-land were recognized for their problem-solving efforts last month by the Police Executive Research Forum.

The individual category of the Herman Goldstein Excellence in Problem-Solving Award was won by Capt. James Wood of the North Slope Borough Department of Public Safety, the northernmost jurisdiction in the United States. That prize, along with team honors that went to Sgt. David Morgan and officers Robert Newell and Fred Pitcher, was presented at the 6th Annual Problem-Oriented Policing Conference, held in San Diego Nov. 4-7.

Twelve other U.S. and Canadian police officers were chosen by a panel of experts to receive awards or honorable mentions for their innovative efforts to rid neighborhoods of drugs and crime and help reclaim crime-ridden public areas.

The award is named for Herman Goldstein, the professor emeritus at the University of Wisconsin Law School who developed the problem-oriented policing model, a four-step approach used by police to develop long-term solutions to longstanding problems in their communities.

The recipients "represent the best

in policing today," said New York City Police Commissioner William F. Bratton, who is PERF's current president. The recipients represent just a few of the thousands of police officers who "are making a real difference in their communities by utilizing innovative practices to make communities safer," he added.

"Police officers' roles are expanding to include long-term problem-solving and community partnerships," said Chuck Wexler, PERF's executive director. The honorees' achievements, he observed, "provide models — both for their police colleagues and for the wider community — of how a few dedicated individuals can help improve communities through careful problem analysis, creative problem-solving and collaborative relationships with other community stakeholders."

The Barrow area had been plagued for years with alcohol-related problems such as public drunkenness, assaults and car accidents. Wood analyzed previous attempts to curb the problem and concluded that the only approach that had not been tried was a ban on alcohol possession and sales. Working with residents, Wood's efforts ultimately led to a ban that became law in October 1994. Since then, alcohol-related problems have fallen dramatically, including an 80-percent drop in calls for service.

[Voters in Barrow repealed the alcohol ban in an October referendum, while residents of Bethel rejected a proposal to enact a similar ban.]

The trio of Georgetown lawmen

won the team award for their efforts to reclaim a scenic park that had become the site of rowdy parties, suicides and sexual assaults and whose natural beauty was being spoiled by litter and motor-vehicle traffic. Morgan, Newell and Pitcher developed a zero-tolerance policy that barred alcohol consumption in Blue Hole Park, made dangerous cliffs inaccessible to would-be spelunkers and divers, and reconfigured traffic and parking areas to protect the area.

Individual honorable mentions went to Det. Staff Sgt. Barry Elliott of the Ontario (Canada) Provincial Police for his efforts to combat telemarketing fraud, and Savannah, Ga., Sgt. C.D. Brown for devising a successful traffic and crowd-control plan for the city's River Street entertainment district.

Team honorable mentions went to Kansas City, Mo., police officers Darren Ivey and Markus Smith, who turned around a residential block once rife with drug dealing, prostitution and property crimes, and a group of San Diego-area officers who launched a cleanup of the Otay River Valley, which had become a haven for drug traffickers and other criminals. Members of the team included San Diego police Sgt. Jerome McManus, officers Bobby Wight, Darrell Loughrey, Bryon Barmer, Patti Clayton, William Stutz and Reserve Officer Steve Casey. Chula Vista Police Officer Roxana Kennedy also assisted with the project.

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harshly punished.

"They are political prisoners," said Nancy Nevers of her husband and his former partner.

Marlinga and others who spoke at the dinner also contended that Green died from a weakened condition brought on by crack-cocaine use, not from a beating. They charge that officials unfairly denied motions to move the trial out of Detroit, where the case garnered banner headlines for months.

Supporters also cite as unfair the inclusion on the jury of an official of Detroit chapter of the NAACP, and note that jury instructions failed to point out the different assault standards to which police are held.

In addition, they say, the jury should never have been allowed to see the film "X," about slain black activist Malcolm X, before they began deliberating the case.

Narrow escape

Stacey Koon, the former Los Angeles police sergeant who was convicted of Federal civil rights charges in the Rodney King beating case, may have come perilously close to being shot and killed last month at the half-



Stacey Koon
Close call

way house where he is serving out his sentence.

A gunman, identified as Randall Craig Tolbert, 34, burst into the Re-Entry Community Corrections Center in Rubidoux Nov. 23, killing one hostage, wounding two others and threatening to shoot even more before police stormed the facility and killed him.

During the incident, Tolbert called police and several television stations, warning that he would kill hostages if Koon, who was away visiting his family, did not return to the facility.

Koon has been a resident of the Rubidoux center since October, when he was transferred from the Federal prison in Oregon where he had served most of the 30-month sentence he received for his role in the March 1991 beating of King. Both Koon and former Officer Laurence Powell, who was also convicted of Federal charges, are due to be released this month.

Investigators speculate that Tolbert, who is black and lived in Rubidoux, may have wanted to exact revenge from Koon, who is white, for the beating of King. But authorities acknowledge that they may never know what actually triggered the rampage. Several residents managed to escape during the ordeal.

No love lost in Santa Fe

Police chief travels rough road in relations with rank and file

It's been anything but a smooth first year in office for Santa Fe, N.M., Police Chief Don Grady 2d, who so far has survived a citywide petition drive calling for his ouster and an overwhelming vote of no confidence from his officers.

And there are more battles looming on the horizon, warns Sgt. Frank Novelli, the president of the 117-member Santa Fe Police Officers Association, which has spearheaded the effort to remove Grady from the office he has held since August 1994. "All he's done is made our opinions stauncher," said the 11-year police veteran.

Novelli minces no words when he talks about a possible resolution of the rift between his organization and Grady, who is the city's first black police chief. "I'd like to see Don Grady get fired, and I don't make any bones about it — neither does the association," he said.

In a recent interview with Law Enforcement News, Novelli recited of litany of complaints and criticisms the association has lodged against Grady, who formerly served as police chief at the University of New Mexico Police Department in Albuquerque. Among them were violating standards the agency must follow to maintain its status as a nationally accredited law enforcement agency; shifting funds intended for the purchase of new 9mm. revolvers to finance a series of meetings with the community; disregarding provisions of a 1985 Federal consent decree on promotions; spending \$70,000 on a firearms training simulator that is rarely used; slashing overtime, and requiring officers to seek written permission to testify in court hearings in their off-duty hours.

"He has absolutely no concept of what the rules are, and even if he does, he disregards them because he feels that he can. If you talk to him, I'm sure he'll tell you that Police Officers Association and myself in particular have bucked him at every turn he's made. That is true," said Novelli.

LEN was unable to reach Grady for comment on the union's charges. But in an interview with The New York Times last month, he contended that much of the opposition he faces is racially motivated — a revolt by the largely Hispanic force against his no-nonsense, by-the-book management style, his reorganization of the agency, and his efforts to dismantle a "good ol' boy" network he says has no place in modern policing.

One of Grady's first acts as Chief was to ban bolos, the string ties with decorative clasps that are worn in New Mexico and other Western states, saying they could pose a threat to officer safety. Then he banned smoking in squad cars and scrapped an unofficial tradition of rent discounts that police officers have received from landlords, who like the added police presence in their neighborhoods.

"I'd like to see Don Grady get fired, and I don't make any bones about it — neither does the association."

— Sgt. Frank Novelli, head of the Santa Fe police union.

Some officers were outraged by the end to rent abatements, saying they can ill-afford housing in a city that has become an artists' colony and home away from home for Hollywood types. "Take a look at the police officer's code of ethics," countered Grady. "It tells us not to accept gifts or gratuities. That's global, codified for the entire nation."

Grady also recounted his own litany of humiliating and threatening incidents that have bedeviled him since Mayor Debbie Jaramillo chose him to replace Chief Roberto Lucero, an 18-year veteran of the agency whom she dismissed upon taking office. Before starting the job, Grady said he received an anonymous letter. "It said, 'We don't need people of your color here,'" he recalled. "How was it signed? 'Hispanics of Santa Fe.'"

At a retirement party for an officer that Grady attended shortly after assuming command, the Chief ate a piece of cake that was offered to him, prompting some of those in attendance to burst out laughing. A few days later an officer explained the "joke": Grady's piece of cake contained a pubic hair.

Threatening calls to his home came with such frequency that the Chief got an unlisted number. Grady says he has a good idea who was responsible. "Who made the calls threatening my life, my family? It was my guys," he said.

The threats have continued, the Chief noted. In September, Santa Fe police arrested a man who said he had tried to enlist a police detective to "knock out" Grady. In October, Mayor Jaramillo found a dead bird in her mailbox and a handwritten death threat saying she had turned her back on her Hispanic heritage.

Grady enjoys the continued support of Jaramillo, her brother, City Manager Ike Pino and some white members of the largely Hispanic City Council, which has split along racial lines in their support for the new Chief. In August, hundreds of residents and officials attended a rally in support of Grady.

Grady said he will not be forced or intimidated out of office. "I only know how to be one kind of person, and that is dedicated to what it is that I do. That's who I am. For that I cannot apologize," he said.

Riverside County sheriff's deputies stormed the facility when they heard a shot fired inside, according to sheriff's spokesman Mark Lohman. "The man fired a couple of rounds at them, and then they returned fire, striking him, and the man did die at the scene," he said.

Inside, authorities found the body of a 60-year-old Arizona man who was at the facility to help a friend repair vending machines. He had been shot in the head.

Frontier justice

A jury in Lewiston, Idaho, has delivered a strong message that it finds "frontier justice" unacceptable, convicting Kenneth Arrasmith of murder for shooting a married couple who allegedly raped his daughter.

Arrasmith, 44, was found guilty Nov. 22 of first-degree murder in the death of Luella Bingham, and second-degree murder for killing her husband, Ron. Arrasmith, who published reports say is a former sheriff's deputy, faces a possible life sentence when he is sentenced on Feb. 26.

Many local residents had supported Arrasmith during the trial, saying the vigilante murders were justified because police failed to protect his 16-year-old daughter from the Bingham, who had been charged with raping minors in the past.

Police said that in April, Arrasmith approached Ron Bingham, 46, while he was working underneath a truck in an auto shop where the couple worked. After saying "I've got something for you," Arrasmith reportedly shot Ron Bingham 23 times with a Tec-9 semi-automatic pistol. He then shot Luella Bingham, 42, six times in the back as she fled.

Prosecutors argued in court that Arrasmith was driven by vengeance to commit the murders. "The defendant deliberately, coldly calculated the murder of these two people," Nez Perce County prosecutor Denise Rosen said in her opening statement.

Arrasmith pleaded not guilty, blaming police for not protecting his daughter, and saying the abuse was "just sickening and horrible."

His daughter Cynthia, now 16, said that the Bingham initially treated her well, buying her clothes and giving her drugs and money. But she said that they later drugged her, raped her and brainwashed her.

"I walked around like a zombie. I wished I was dead. I felt sick because of what they had done to me," she told The Associated Press.

It was not the first time the Bingham were accused of rape. In 1978, their 13-year-old niece charged that she was raped by the couple, but the girl's father sent her away and the charges were dropped.

The couple was charged again in 1986, this time with raping their 16-year-old babysitter. Through a plea bargain, Ron Bingham served 18 months

in prison and the charges against his wife were dropped.

In all, 17 women came forward after Arrasmith's arrest with stories of depravity involving the Bingham, some dating as far back as 20 years. However, Judge Ida Leggett allowed only Cynthia Arrasmith to testify about alleged abuse.

Arrasmith's wife, Donnita Weddle, raised \$30,000 for his defense, running bake sales, car washes, spaghetti dinners, dances and raffles to generate funds. A \$1,000 contribution came from the winner of the 1958 Miss America title, Marilyn Van Debur, who is herself a sexual-abuse survivor, and other donations were received from

as far away as Florida.

Lon Sharp, the owner of a Lewiston restaurant, set out a jar into which supporters could drop money toward Arrasmith's defense. "If the law can't take care of it, as a parent myself, I'd probably feel like I had to do the same thing," he said of Arrasmith's actions.

Luella Bingham's mother, Rilla Smith, who lived with the Bingham, acknowledged that the couple were sexual "swingers" and that they probably engaged in drug dealing. But no matter what crimes the couple may have committed, said Smith, "as far as Ken's concerned, he had no right to make himself judge, jury and executioner."

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Bright lights of innovation

"Quality in Law Enforcement" takes center stage for IACP honors

The 1995 Webber Seavey Awards for Quality in Law Enforcement were presented at the annual conference of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, held in October in Miami. From a field of 160 entrants in this year's program, 25 agencies and their innovative programs

were whittled down to 15 semifinalists, 7 finalists and, finally, 3 award winners. Synopses of the three winning entrants follow, along with the project titles, and corresponding contact names, for the finalists and semifinalists.

WINNERS

Parkview Place Problem-Solving Project Indianapolis Police Department

The Parkview Place Apartments, a privately owned, Federally subsidized, low-income development, was in the grip of an increasing level of violence when the Indianapolis Police Department chose the site in February 1993 as a model for a problem-solving and community involvement effort within the North District. No additional funding was appropriated for the project. Instead, it was completed using a problem-solving approach that combined Prof. Herman Goldstein's SARA (Scanning/Analysis/Response/Assessment) decision-making model with the development of a partnership among four key groups: the police, Parkview Place management, its residents, and the larger community.

The department gathered statistical data on the apartments and the surrounding neighborhood, and apartment residents were surveyed about the problems. Each of the groups then developed and implemented responses to the problems that were identified. The police maintained high visibility in the area, while the residents established a resident council group. Veteran officers and community residents alike saw the value of cooperating with each other.

Statistical indicators, such as dispatched runs, incident reports and Part I crimes, show a downward trend that is continuing even though police enforcement activity has reverted to more normal levels after a relatively short period of intensive effort.

Project Leader: Capt. James E. Campbell, (317) 327-6114.

Effective Response to Child Abuse Peel Regional Police, Brampton, Ontario

When reports of child abuse continued to rise due to increased awareness and the area's growth, the Peel Regional Police developed this project to improve its response to child abuse cases. The desired improvements revolve largely around process — how investigations are handled, how victims are treated, and the relationship between police and other aspects of the community response — with the ultimate goal of reducing child abuse.

A full-time coordinator's position was created to implement and monitor police policies and act as liaison with other agencies. A protocol was established between the Peel Regional Police, the Children's Aid Society and the Crown Attorney's Office. Child abuse investigations were assigned to specially trained and certified investigators in the Criminal Investigation Bureau, and interview techniques were improved and standardized. Off-site interview rooms were constructed to make the experience less traumatic and more compassionate for victims. And a new directive was implemented that formally outlines police responsibilities when responding to reports of suspected child abuse.

Police report that the quality of child abuse investigations has improved as a result. In addition, the number of guilty pleas by offenders has increased, the quality of police reports has improved, and victim trauma has been reduced. The project is cited by the Ontario Police College as a model for child abuse investigations.

Project Leader: Deputy Chief James Wingate, (905) 453-331, ext. 4700.

Truancy Interdiction Program West Palm Beach (Fla.) Police Department

Truancy was found to be a leading factor in juvenile delinquency in West Palm Beach and Riviera Beach, but police had no effective means of addressing the problem. Truancy is a status violation in Florida, leaving police no option but to return truant students to their parents or to school. School board policy required the suspension of truant students, which meant they were returned to the street. Faced with a "no-win" situation, police began to ignore truant students unless they committed a crime.

The Truancy Interdiction Program, which is aimed at reducing truancy rates and daytime juvenile crime, provides police with a central receiving station where they can drop off truant students and then return to service after completing a field interview report. The TIP Center, which opened in October 1992, immediately notifies parents and schools, and the parent or guardian must personally pick up the truant child. If parents say they are unable to leave work, the center will notify the employer that the employee must respond to the emergency or the truant will be brought to the work site. As a result, the center has cultivated a 98-percent response rate.

The center's staff also meet with parents and children to assess their needs and provide referrals to appropriate services. Instead of suspensions, truant students are subject to "in-school" suspensions or Saturday detentions. The TIP Center program has been expanded to serve police agencies in the northern, southern and western parts of Palm Beach County, and police say the desired effect of reducing truancy has been demonstrated, as have measurable reductions in crime.

Project Leader: Director William Faught, (407) 844-9796.

FINALISTS

Central Business District Unit Dallas Police Department

Formed to provide a safe environment for citizens, visitors and workers in the busy downtown area.

Project Leader: Deputy Chief Frank L. Hearron, (214) 670-0659.

Digital Transcription System Fort Worth (Texas) Police Department

Created to reduce excess officer-hours spent in filing offenses reports, by providing a flexible reporting system with full-prompting capabilities.

Project Leader: Capt. T.J. Brown, (817) 877-8001.

Senior Volunteer/Neighborhood Services Program Grand Rapids (Mich.) Police Department

Designed to utilize the skills and resources of senior citizens to increase the delivery of municipal services, and relieve police officers of certain non-enforcement duties.

Project Leader: Sgt. Mark A. Herald, (616) 456-3324.

O.N.E. Collaborative: Blueprint for a Competent Community

Las Vegas (Nev.) Metropolitan Police Department

A coalition of citizens, police, government, schools and the private sector aimed at improving conditions and quality of life in a declining section of the city.

Project Leader: Capt. Mike Ault, (702) 229-2875.

Armed Robbery Countermeasures U.S. Postal Inspection Service New York Division

Designed to reduce to pre-1990 levels a surge of armed robberies of postal carriers, drivers and facilities in the New

York City area.

Project Leader: Asst. Inspector in Charge Joyce King, (212) 330-3049.

Project S.T.O.P.P. Omaha (Neb.) Police Department

The Strategy to Overcome Peer Pressure aims to "denormalize" the use of alcohol and tobacco by underage youth.

Project Leader: Lieut. Gary Becerra, (402) 444-5680.

Law Enforcement Multi-Cultural Recruiting Task Force

Tulsa (Okla.) Police Department

Created as a component of community policing, to address issues of minority representation in the Police Department and officer sensitivity to cultural diversity.

Project Leader: Maj. Carolyn Kusler, (918) 591-4500.

SEMIFINALISTS

Incirlik Air Base "War on Crime" 39th Security Police Squadron

Incirlik Air Base, Turkey

Proactive and reactive measures aimed at reducing crime levels that were the highest of any U.S. Air Force base in Europe.

Project Leader: Senior Master Sgt. David P. Swifi, (90) 322-676-6561.

A Juvenile Justice Alternative — Police Conferencing

Anoka (Minn.) Police Department

An adaptation of an Australian approach to dealing with juvenile offenders, based on diversion, conferencing and "shaming."

Project Leader: Chief Andrew C. Revering, (612) 421-6632.

Boca Raton Choices Youth Program Boca Raton (Fla.) Police Department

A collaborative, multi-pronged effort to address a growing delinquency problem.

Project Leader: Sgt. Rick Reuter, (407) 338-1250.

Information Collection for Automated Mapping System

Chicago Police Department

A user-friendly computer mapping interface to provide up-to-date crime information.

Project Leader: Officer Jonathan Lewin, (312) 747-6208.

Project MING BAAK Coordinated Law Enforcement Unit Vancouver, B.C.

Aimed at determining the current and projected status of Asian-based organized crime by targeting those individuals involved.

Project Leaders: Research Officer Rose Yan, (604) 660-4913; Staff Sgt. Andy Nimmo, (604) 660-6426.

Evening Counseling Program Honolulu Police Department

A five-nights-a-week intervention and diversion program for juvenile offenders.

Project Leader: Lieut. Kenneth Andrade, (808) 529-3919.

Firearm Transfer Inquiry Program Illinois State Police, Bureau of Identification

A minimally intrusive system to tighten control over the illegal possession of firearms.

Project Leader: Bureau Chief Judie V. Welch, (815) 740-5339.

BAILOUT

Joplin (Mo.) Police Department

A plan to privatize the City Jail, and thus increase officer availability.

Project Leader: Lieut. Lance Nichols, (417) 623-3131.

Police/University Youth-At-Risk Summer Enrichment and Intervention Program, La Crosse (Wis.) Police Department

A partnership formed to counter a rise in juvenile arrests and gang membership.

Project Leader: Lieut. Douglas Groth, (608) 789-7207.

Community Activity Policing Monrovia (Calif.) Police Department

A comprehensive effort dedicated to the concept that the community itself must change the environment that breeds crime.

Project Leader: Officer Alice McLinden, (818) 359-1152.

Illegal Massage Parlors/Houses of Prostitution

Nassau County (N.Y.) Police Department

A problem-oriented approach to vice control, emphasizing code enforcement.

Project Leader: Officer William M. Leahy, (516) 573-6570.

Policing Strategic Plan

Omaha (Neb.) Police Department

A comprehensive blueprint for transforming the agency from a reactive mode to a

proactive, community-oriented footing.

Project Leader: Lieut. Richard Vacek, (402) 444-5979.

Atlas Crime Analysis Project Plan Santa Clara (Calif.) Police Department

A mapping and analysis system to provide up-to-date information on crime patterns.

Project Leader: Sgt. Martin J. Asplund, (408) 261-5326.

Looking In... Reaching Out Sault Ste. Marie (Ont.) Police Service

A project to demonstrate the agency's commitment to improved police/minority relations.

Project Leader: Inspector Bob Davies, (705) 759-7350.

Food Stamp Mail Loss Reduction U.S. Postal Inspection Service Houston Division

A program to reduce significant losses in food-stamp funds.

Project Leader: Team Leader Henry Palmer, (210) 657-8451.

(Applications and guidelines for the 1996 Webber Seavey Awards may be obtained from the IACP, 515 North Washington Street, Alexandria, VA 22314-2357. Phone: 1-800-THE-IACP.)

Beverly Hills gets a slap on the chic

Beverly Hills, Calif., is known as a city of mansions, movie stars, chic boutiques and trendy restaurants. But according to the plaintiffs in a lawsuit filed late last month against city officials, it is also a place where black residents and workers are routinely harassed and intimidated by police.

The six plaintiffs, all of whom are black, accuse the police of illegally pulling over black motorists, using racial slurs and making threats. They also charge that city officials in the city of 32,000 mostly affluent, predominantly white residents, ignored numerous written and oral complaints about the mistreatment.

Named as defendants in the lawsuit, which was filed in Federal District Court in Los Angeles, are Police Chief Marvin Iannone, Mayor Allan Alexander and former mayor and current Councilwoman Vicki Reynolds. The 72-page complaint charges that the Beverly Hills Police Department "has a custom, policy and practice of making specific, random stops of African-American males and engaging in the harassment of the same group" and claims that police zero in on black males aged 13 to 35 for "illegal, investigative stops."

The lawsuit details specific incidents of police abuse, including one in which plaintiff Patrick Earthly, who works as a custodian at the city's All Saints Episcopal Church, says an officer allegedly stopped him in a parking lot, put a gun to his head, called him a derogatory name and warned, "If you move, I'll shoot you." Earthly asserted that he had been illegally stopped, harassed and interrogated by police eight times since he began working at the church two years ago.

In another incident, plaintiff Yolanda Nash, the mother of two boys ages 13 and 15, said a squad car approached her sons while they were

Lawsuit claims harassment of blacks by police is common.

riding their bicycles near their Beverly Hills home. An officer ordered them off their bikes, searched them and demanded to know what they were doing in the neighborhood. He then warned them to get home "because there was a curfew and...they were not allowed outside after 10 P.M.," according to the complaint, which notes that the Los Angeles County curfew ordinance is rarely enforced.

Another plaintiff, Jerry Lafayette, who is co-captain of the Beverly Hills High School football team, claimed to have been pulled over 20 times in the last 18 months. He said police told him on several occasions that he matched the description of a robbery suspect, but never arrested him or cited him for traffic violations.

Robert K. Tanenbaum, a former prosecutor and former mayor of Beverly Hills who is representing some of the plaintiffs, said the case is about "freedom and equality."

"The freedom aspect is that all people have the right to walk the streets, ride bicycles on the streets, drive cars on the roadways without being terrorized, humiliated and harassed. The equality part is [that] the victims in this case want to be treated like everyone," he told The New York Times.

City Attorney Greg Stepanicich said the City Council took the complaints "very seriously" and that his office will review the way they were handled by the Police Department. "The city's policy has been equal enforcement of civil rights," he told The Times.

CALEA is on a roll, adding 12 agencies

Twelve law enforcement agencies, including the first Federal agency, were nationally accredited, and 12 others were reaccredited by the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies at its meeting Nov. 15-18 in Omaha, Neb.

The certifications bring to 380 the total number of agencies accredited by the commission since 1985.

The Savannah River Site Law Enforcement Department, whose jurisdiction includes the Department of Energy's nuclear facility at Aiken, S.C., became the first Federal agency to be accredited. The Covington, Ga., Police Department, was certified for the third time.

The Blackwell, Okla., Police Department became the first agency to complete the accreditation process under a one-time grant program set up in March 1994 to promote the third edition of CALEA's "Standards for Law Enforcement Agencies." The agency was one of 12 recipients of the grant, which provided waivers on accreditation contract fees, said CALEA associate director Margaret Levine.

Other accredited agencies included the police departments in Gadsden, Ala., Miami, Vernon Hills, Ill., Slidell, La., Lewiston, Maine, and Greenville,

N.C., the sheriff's departments in Orange County, Fla., and Montgomery County, Md., and campus police agencies at the University of North Carolina and Virginia Polytechnic University.

CALEA reaccredited the police departments in Berkeley, Calif., Parsippany-Troy Hills, N.J., Salisbury, N.C., Indian Hill, Ohio, Springfield, Ore., and Maryville, Tenn.; the Florida Department of Law Enforcement; the sheriff's departments in DuPage County, Ill., Clermont County, Ohio, and Manatee County, Fla., and the DeKalb County, Ga., Department of Public Safety.

[Correction: A story in the Oct. 31, 1995, issue of Law Enforcement News about CALEA's July meeting incorrectly stated that two agencies — the Staunton, Va., Police Department and the Tampa, Fla., Police Department — were the first law enforcement agencies ever to be accredited three times. In fact, they are the fourth and fifth agencies to achieve that milestone, following in the footsteps of the Arlington County, Va., Police Department, the Baltimore County, Md., Police Department and the Elkhart County, Ind., Sheriff's Department. LEN regrets the error.]

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Watson:

Maternity-leave for cops — it's a mother

By Patricia S. Watson

Since 1972, women have served as patrol officers in increasing numbers. Yet despite the fact that many have been pregnant while employed by police departments, there is a dearth of research which addresses how most departments treat and accommodate pregnant police officers.

Most of the case law that has developed in the area has involved pregnant employees in industry and airline transportation in situations where there is a significant risk factor or the job may require great agility and strength. Women police officers on patrol must be able to respond and move quickly while carrying required equipment and gun belts that can weigh up to 20 pounds. The stamina and physical strength required of flight attendants, who must be able to lift heavy trays and pushcarts as well as maneuver within the restrictive confines of a plane, is comparable and thus can provide a framework for applying existing court decisions to similar situations that arise in the context of police work.

In 1978, Congress amended Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 with the adoption of the Pregnancy Discrimination Act. The PDA redefined sex discrimination under Title VII to include discrimination "on the basis of pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions," and mandated that pregnant women "shall be treated the same for all employment-related purposes, including receipt of benefits under fringe benefit programs, as other persons not so affected but similar in their ability or inability to work." This interpretation of the PDA has led to controversies over whether equal treatment of women and men in the workplace prohibits special treatment for pregnant and postpartum women.

Among the early challenges filed under Title VII were those from airline flight attendants who were affected by mandatory maternity-leave policies. To justify mandatory leave, airlines cited the protection of passengers, whose safety might be jeopardized if an emergency arose and a flight attendant were unable to perform her duties. This position was upheld in *Levin v. Delta Air Lines Inc.* (1984). However, a Federal case decided in the Southern District of Florida in 1990, *In re Pan American World Airways Inc.*, held that firing a pregnant stewardess for failure to give notice of her condition was discriminatory, and the airline's policy of requiring pregnant personnel to give immediate notice, so they could be grounded without pay, was not deemed justified by legitimate business concerns.

Analogous Situations

The two problems of the pregnancy issue that remain in the mid-1990s are those involving special benefits for pregnant workers, such as leave time and transfer to light duty, and policies

(Patricia S. Watson, Esq., is an assistant professor of criminal justice at the University of South Carolina.)

that exclude pregnant workers from certain assignments. Previously, the courts tended to agree with employers who have established exclusionary policies for female workers when the purpose was to protect the fetus from harm. However, this issue was addressed in March 1991 by the U.S. Supreme Court in *International Union et al. v. Johnson Controls Inc.* This class-action suit challenged the employer's policy of barring all women, except those whose infertility was medically documented, from jobs involving actual or potential lead exposure exceeding government standards. The Supreme Court held that the employer's policy was facially discriminatory, and that the employer failed to establish that sex

"Some authorities take the position that women should have some preferential treatment due to the fact that pregnancy is unique to females. However, any preferential treatment is not likely to fare well in the courts."

was a bona fide occupational qualification.

The situation of female police officers is analogous to that of the stewardesses in the airline cases, although the arguments favoring mandatory leave would be a combination of three factors: 1) protection of the fetus in the event that women in these jobs are physically attacked; 2) decreased ability of women in these jobs to protect themselves in advanced stages of pregnancy, and 3) their inability to adequately protect their co-workers or the public when pregnant. It has been noted that the Johnson case, while favorable in terms of banning limited employment opportunities for women of child-bearing age, did not apply to all workers in hazardous occupations, nor did it appear to affirm a woman's right to choose what might be a dangerous occupation if she were pregnant.

In *Dothard v. Rawlinson* (1977), the Supreme Court held that a woman who wants to be a correction officer can decide whether she wants to accept a risk of danger associated with close contact with violent male prisoners, but not if her acceptance would be detrimental to a compelling need to maintain prison security. While these findings might be seen as offering arguments for removing women officers from patrol or line duty, the counterargument has been raised that they should not preclude a requirement that women in such positions be treated at least the same as male officers who suffer from a non-work-related injury or illness.

Some authorities also take the position that women should have some preferential treatment due to the fact that pregnancy is unique to females. However, any preferential treatment is not likely to fare well in the courts, which have interpreted the PDA as only prohibiting singling out pregnant women for unfavorable treatment; the PDA does not mandate preferential treatment for those who leave work due to pregnancy.

Prevailing Practices

In order to determine the practices common in policing, this writer conducted a national survey of law enforcement agencies. A 15-question survey pertaining to duty assignment and leave for pregnant police officers was sent to the two largest police departments in each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia, on the assumption that larger departments would be more likely to have established formal policies since they employ a greater number of females as uniformed officers.

Seventy-three of the 101 agencies responded to the survey, either by completing the questionnaire or submitting copies of their formal policies. One agency, the Columbia, S.C., Police

annual leave, which continue to accrue while on paid leave. Thus, the officers who work longest and who have accrued paid leave should be able to return to work within the framework of 180 days leave without pay. Further, the magistrate noted, the PDA does not require that a leave policy provide a specific and ample amount of leave for female employees, only that there be no discrimination on the basis of sex or race.

What the Agencies Say

An overwhelming number of agencies responding to this writer's survey provided some form of pregnancy leave for female line officers. (Only eight did not.) The general pattern involved combining types of leave, with the officer first using sick leave, then annual leave, then unpaid leave of 180 days to a year or more.

Only a few agencies required pregnant officers to begin leave at a specific point in their pregnancy. One department required the officer to begin leave when she confirmed the pregnancy. Nine require the women to leave only when advised to do so by their doctors. Two require the officers to leave between the 20th and 30th weeks of pregnancy. For others, fitness was the key: Three said females were required to take leave when they were unable to perform the full range of their duties, and one said requests for maternity leave are confirmed when uniforms no longer fit.

Requirements as to when the officer must return to work following childbirth varied widely. Departments tended to have flexible policies based on the individual and her doctor's approval for returning to work. Limits did exist, however, and the tendency appeared to be to allow the officer to exhaust all permissible leave, including unpaid leave to the limit that it was available. If this occurred, and if the officer had to be terminated, the tendency was to give her preference in applying for a vacancy when it occurred.

There appears to be consistent application to pregnant officers of written policies that are designed to cover all employees who suffer disability from non-work-related injuries or illness. At issue is the particular requirement for women officers to appear for duty in uniform — which usually means, in addition to the attire issued by the department, wearing a belt to which is attached the various equipment that police officers must carry, including firearm, baton, handcuffs, ammunition and countless other items. Other employees covered by the same policies may be able to perform their duties at a desk, in civilian and maternity clothes. These women, it would appear, might be able to perform their duties for a longer period of their pregnancy than would uniformed patrol officers.

The majority of departments had provisions to transfer a pregnant officer to temporary non-hazardous duty in a manner consistent with other temporary transfers for medical disability. Time of transfer varied widely, but only one department indicated that no light duty was available to pregnant officers.

Female officers would not lose seniority or medical benefits in most departments while on maternity leave. One department stated that the officer might lose seniority if her maternity leave were taken without pay. Another indicated that there would be no loss of seniority if the officer took her maternity leave as sick leave.

As for paternity leave for fathers, a few de-

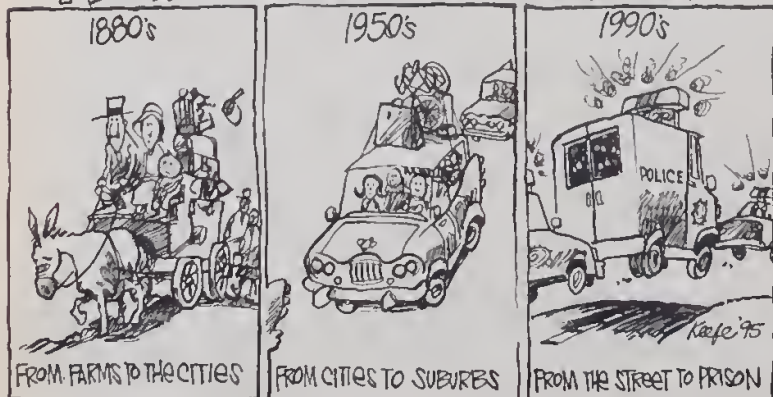
Continued on Page 15

By the Numbers

Of special interest was the analysis of the "arithmetic of pregnancy" offered by the magistrate. Expert testimony was offered to the effect that a pregnant officer might be able to work in full uniform for as long as 12 to 20 weeks, and that there is no hard and fast rule about the time frame because different officers would become uncomfortable wearing a uniform belt at different times.

Using nine weeks from the date of conception as the minimum number of weeks the officer would likely be able to continue her duties on uniformed patrol, the magistrate arrived at the following calculation: 267 days needed for full term, plus 42 days for recovery, making a total of 309, less a maximum of 180 calendar days of leave of absence without pay, leaving 129 calendar days needed to be working or on paid leave. Nine weeks at work is 63 calendar days, leaving 66 calendar days needed to be able to return. The last, however, translates into 47 days of discrete paid leave needed, and nine weeks at work will earn the officer more than three days of sick and

America's Great Mass Movements...



Note to Readers:

The opinions expressed on the Forum page are those of the contributing writer or cartoonist, or of the original source newspaper, and do not represent an official position of Law Enforcement News.

An era is ending for powerful, long-serving Mississippi sheriffs

The end of an era may be at hand in Mississippi, after Warren County Sheriff Paul Barrett was given until Dec. 12 to resign the office he has held since 1968.

Barrett, who was ordered to step down by Circuit Court Judge Frank Vollor following his conviction on two Federal perjury charges in October, was one of a few remaining longtime county law enforcers who exemplified the era of the powerful Mississippi sheriff—a group of officials who held office for decades and parlayed popular support into a mandate for iron-fisted law and order. In some cases, they ran afoul of the law themselves.

As a member of the latter group, Barrett faces up to 10 years in prison when he is sentenced next month.

The career of another longtime Mississippi sheriff ended violently Oct. 4, when Simpson County Sheriff Lloyd Jones was shot to death outside his home, ending 19 years as the county's top law enforcer. A suspect in the murder is under arrest.

Colleagues and observers interviewed recently by The Jackson Clarion-Ledger say Barrett and Jones were among the last of a breed — lawmen who oversaw poorly equipped agencies staffed with undertrained deputies and who sometimes turned their jurisdictions into their personal fiefdoms. Increasing crime and technological advances, and the advent of higher professional standards in law enforcement in general — including more public scrutiny and accountability — have thinned their ranks in recent years, they say.

"Everything is different," said Leflore County Sheriff Ricky Banks, who has held office since 1980. "You have a different generation of people. Back in '70s, all you had to worry about as far as drugs was a little bit of marijuana and maybe a few pills. Now crack cocaine has just changed the world as far as crime goes."

The "high sheriffs," as some longtime sheriffs were called, "established themselves very early on by establishing their reputation for what they would and would not allow in their county," said Adams County Sheriff William "Tommy" Ferrell Jr. "That right there weeds out the weak sheriffs."

Ferrell says he is cut from the same cloth as his father, who served six terms as sheriff. "I enforce the law to the letter. You have to be that way or there will be chaos in your community. You have to be equal and fair, then the public will trust you."

Many of the most powerful sheriffs were in office during the Civil Rights era, when sheriffs often were accused of looking the other way when blacks were harassed, beaten or worse. Then, a sheriff's job "was not to serve and protect the community at large, but to maintain the social status quo, and [sheriffs] were enforcers of that social status quo," said state Representative Ed Blackmon, a black man who grew up in Canton, the seat of Madison County, where Sheriff Billy Noble served for 22 years before dying of a heart attack in 1986.

Of the demise of the sheriffs of that era, Blackmon said: "Change occurred everywhere around them, but they were set so in their mode that they just didn't change."

Ranking County Sheriff J.B. Tor-

rence, 65, who is retiring after nearly 25 years in the post, recalled when sheriffs served as county tax collectors, a duty that ended with a change in the law in 1972. Then, he said, "usually the sheriff would hire only deputies and a few women. They were able to take a good bit of money home from the tax collector's part of it. They weren't on a salary."

Another change is that the law now gives criminals rights and protections against law enforcement abuses, said Washington County Sheriff Harvey Tackett, who has been in office since 1972. "It just used to be when somebody committed a crime, they didn't have the rights they got now. You just have to be so careful with everything you do."

Today's sheriffs' departments also are beginning to acquire wide access to the latest equipment and high-tech methods for investigating crimes, notes Hinds County Sheriff Malcolm McMillin, including DNA analysis, automated fingerprint data bases and the National Crime Identification Center computer that allows for near-instantaneous background checks of criminal suspects nationwide. "Unequivocally, the improvement in technology has made a tremendous impact in law enforcement," he told The Clarion-Ledger.

Still, sheriffs insist that integrity, fairness and common sense are just as integral to the job as they ever were. "Good common sense is still 99 percent of the job," said Banks, who starts his fifth term in January. "You have to run a department that is courteous, honest and eager with a stern hand."

"I've always tried to be fair with people — not get out here and try to pick on people," said Torrence. "People will tend to have respect for somebody that does a good job and don't get out here and overdo it."

Letters

Question of honor

To the editor:

I don't mind defending my statements on Waco (LEN, Oct. 15, 1995) against those who disagree with me, but James Moore's letter in the Nov. 15 edition of LEN is an emotional and false attack on me regarding my letter. I'm afraid that Moore is the propagandist here. His focus seems to be that if you don't like the message, attack the messenger.

The warrant to search the Davidian compound was procured on the basis of several false postulates by an inexperienced ATF agent and did not establish probable cause. For example, the Federal magistrate was told of a clandestine firearm publication. The publication referred to was Shotgun News, a national publication. The ATF affidavit alluded to AK-47 rifles seen by an undercover agent. In fact, the informer couldn't have seen what he described to the ATF because the AK-47 has a unitary receiver, not separate upper and lower receivers.

Two firearms experts who were authorized to examine the warrant concluded that there was no evidence of illegal weapons ever having been delivered to the Branch Davidians, although it was possible the weapons could have been altered later. However, when the ATF told the magistrate that a neighbor heard machine-gun fire, the agent failed to mention that the sheriff had previously investigated that noise and found other devices were causing it. The fact that two lawful parts are in proximity to each other and could be modified does not establish probable cause.

The affidavit contained other inaccuracies as well, but my point here is that the ATF was not truthful. I suggest Mr. Moore read my letter once again and not take my statements out of context. Since probable cause was not established, any reference to firepower is alleged. Furthermore, when referring to the Davidians' weapons at the

compound, my point was that they didn't fire again after the initial assault.

Maybe Mr. Moore doesn't believe anything that doesn't fit his preconceived ideas. Enlightened discussion and principled dissent are necessary in searching for truth. But to call me a liar shifts the discussion from the realm of dialectic to demagoguery. It does nothing to resolve a very sad chapter in American history.

JOHN H. LYONS
Cottageville, S.C.

Who's on first?

To the editor:

I read with some dismay your article in the Nov. 15, 1995, issue of LEN about how the Ohio chiefs and high-ranking supervisors have begun their Certified Law Enforcement Executive Program, and that this program is said to be the first of its kind in the nation.

Since 1989, Texas has had the Law Enforcement Management Institute that is run through a consortium of three universities — Texas A&M, Texas Woman's University, and Sam Houston State University. The program is set up to be completed within 24 months. It consists of three modules of 18 days each, plus a research paper consistent with that of a master's report or thesis. Upon completion of the program, the professional designator of GMI (graduate, management institute) is awarded.

The 18 days consist of non-stop education from some of the top people in the fields of management, ethics, constitutional law, criminal law, and law enforcement education from across the country. Once all three modules have been completed along with the research paper, approximately 600 hours of Commission on Law Enforcement training hours are awarded.

This course is attended by chiefs, sheriffs, chief deputies, constables, assistant chiefs, captains, lieutenants and, at times, sergeants. One of the goals is that in the future, before being

able to be a chief of police in Texas, one must be a GMI.

I bring this to your attention not to diminish what Ohio is doing or accomplishing, but to point out that while Texas may not have been the first, the Legislature did foresee the need for top-notch management training and created the institute to accomplish this training. There are many graduates from the LEMI-T who would take umbrage with Ohio and your magazine stating that this is the first of its kind of training, when in fact it is not.

THOMAS BICKERS JR.
Assistant Chief of Police
Rice University Police Department
Houston, Texas

(Editor's Note: LEN reported on the LEMI-T program in the Nov. 15, 1989, issue.)

LEN welcomes Letters to the Editor from readers. Please note that submissions may be edited for length and clarity.

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Biology's link to crime is a touchy issue

Continued from Page 1

biological and behavioral studies, and that scientists do not believe a single "crime gene" exists that would predispose a person to violence. Many factors, including environmental influences, may drive an individual to crime.

Most of the current research, including the findings presented at the conference in Maryland, involves studies on twins and adoptees to try to determine if criminal behavior is caused by environmental influences or is the result of some genetic predisposition. Some of the researchers who have examined criminal records of parents and their offspring say they believe that children inherit criminal behavior from their parents.

"The researchers and the critics all believe that heritability, twin and adoption studies are the mainstay of this research, but can't identify what is being transmitted," Wasserman said. "And both critics and researchers acknowledge that what may be transmitted genetically may have nothing directly to do with the causes of crime."

But David Rowe, a professor in the Department of Family Studies at the University of Arizona, has conducted a twins study of delinquency, and he says his findings and those of other researchers demonstrate that a link does exist between genetics and criminal behavior.

In his study of 256 pairs of twins from school districts in Ohio, Rowe distributed questionnaires that asked what kinds of delinquent activities the twins and their peers were involved in, such as shoplifting, vandalism or fighting. Rowe said he found that genetic influences contributed more to delinquency than environmental factors.

Still, he was careful to note in the study that, "although genetic factors are implicated, this result does not mean that delinquency is either a direct result of biological differences or that it is inevitable. Rather, it shows that causal sequences leading to delinquency are traceable to individual differences in genes . . ."

While it is impossible to prove a direct genetic link that would predispose a person to criminality, Rowe, who is also trained in behavioral genetics, says he is convinced that a link does exist. "There isn't a direct link in the sense that we've identified a particular gene," he told LEN, "but the molecular genetics of behavior is a very new field."

Chemical Reactions

In an effort to isolate biological factors that may compel a person toward aggressive and violent behavior, many researchers have examined people convicted of violent crimes to determine if differing levels of certain brain chemicals known as neurotransmitters are the result of a genetic predisposition.

Some of the most compelling research in neurobiology involves research on the brain chemical serotonin, a neurotransmitter that scientists say affects sexual behavior, learning and memory formation, appetite, sleep and pain. They theorize that defective genes could trigger abnormal amounts of serotonin levels and other brain chemicals that could trigger aggressive and violent behavior.

Yet other scientists point out that

serotonin levels could be altered by environmental factors like early childhood violence. As is the case with all of the research on the relationship between genetics and criminal behavior, serotonin studies are highly disputed. [See sidebar.]

The current discussions about a possible link between genetics and criminality represent just one facet of

that's more humane than catching it at an early stage. I would put forth that better prevention would be a much better solution," he told LEN.

Jeffery represents a minority of criminologists who think that incorporating a biological perspective to crime-fighting is a good investment. Most of his colleagues who study the criminal justice system insist that government

Don't Fear the Findings

Alan Barnes, an associate professor of criminal justice at the University of Alaska at Anchorage, cautions that just because researchers might find that one race or ethnic group has a greater predisposition to criminal behavior than another, the findings should not be ignored.

"As a society we need to say look

biological or genetic means to predict criminal behavior, Franklin Zimring, a professor at the University of California School of Law, said he doubts the technology could ever be implemented for use by the criminal justice system. No action could legally be taken against an individual before he commits a crime, said Zimring, because the criminal justice system "only deals with people who have already proved behaviorally to be at risk by committing crime."

"The conclusion, it seems to me, is that Brave New World not only isn't here yet, but is unlikely to arrive," Zimring told LEN. "There is quite a bit to be said for genetic research, but crime is not a potential growth area for it."

The future of genetic and biological research involving criminal behavior remains very uncertain, as does the likelihood of criminologists and biologists finding a common ground. A far greater certainty, according to some of the experts consulted by LEN, is that contention between both sides will continue to heighten and color the research into both the environmental and genetic factors that may lead to crime.

Many scientists doubt the existence of a so-called "crime gene," adding fuel to the age-old "nature vs. nurture" debate with respect to crime causation.

the research into the biological roots of crime, with scientists in recent years proposing that head injuries, slow heartbeats and even low blood sugar could lead to aggressive and violent behavior.

Riding a Historical Cycle

Moreover, current studies appear to be yet another peak in the historical cycle of research into biology and crime. A century ago, some early criminologists attempted to apply phrenology—the study of the shape of the skull—to predictions of criminal behavior. While this later proved farcical, it did lead to more research on the relationship between biology and crime.

During the 1960s and 1970s, scientists reported that boys born with an extra Y chromosome were predisposed to violent behavior. The research led to public outrage after scientists in Boston started screening newborn boys. Studies on the double-Y chromosome soon died out after the much of the research was proved invalid.

Yet even as history seems to suggest that some scientific approaches to analyzing and preventing crime can easily die out, experts consulted by LEN agreed that current approaches to studying the relationship between biology and crime are here to stay.

For the moment, the biggest debate between proponents and critics of the research centers on the question of what options may become available in the future as science becomes more advanced. Detractors take a no-nonsense view that the research could lead to widespread screening of children, discrimination or forced medication.

An Ounce of Prevention

C. Ray Jeffery, a professor of criminal justice at Florida State University, and former president of the American Society of Criminology, is among those who do not believe that there is currently "any really good research" to link violence to a genetic predisposition. However, if such a link were to be proven, he said, he would hope for "early medical intervention . . . to catch the individuals who are brain-damaged or nutritionally damaged or have genetic defects, so that rather than waiting for them to develop into 12- or 14-year-old violent people, we catch them at an early age and treat them."

For Jeffery, it comes down to the old tradeoff between an ounce of prevention and a pound of cure. "You can take these teen-agers when they start to kill people and you can throw them in prison for life, if you think

should clean up neighborhoods with better social programs before even thinking about medical interventions to reduce crime.

"It's my position that you don't look for ways to medicate people, you don't look for frontal lobotomies on people," asserted Kathryn Russell, an assistant professor of criminology and criminal justice at the University of Maryland.

— genetic markers can appear for any group for these things," Barnes told LEN. "If it happens that [markers] appear predominantly in Hispanics or blacks or whites or whatever, then are we going to stick our heads in the sand and say we're willing to write those people off, send them to prison for the rest of their lives rather than trying to help them out?"

Even if scientists can someday devise

Chemistry lessons: Studies eye neurotransmitter & crime

While scientists and criminologists continue to debate what causes violent crime — poor environment or a genetic predisposition — ongoing research on a brain chemical that has been linked to both causal factors may offer grounds for cautious optimism.

Scientists say that low levels of serotonin, a neurotransmitter that helps regulate emotions, may cause people to become violent. Since serotonin deficits have been tied to both genetic defects and environmental factors, serotonin studies may help sociologists and scientists find a common ground in the debate on how to reduce violent crime.

Studies of the role that serotonin plays in violent behavior tend to be moving in two directions, with some proposing that genetic defects cause a permanent decrease in serotonin levels, while others are pursuing research on the influence that early childhood violence has on serotonin levels.

While scientists on both sides of the issue agree that a lack of serotonin can lead to violence, no one has yet stepped forward with a remedy or a way to screen people for biochemical deficiencies. And, as is the case in other studies on the relationship between biology and criminal behavior, the serotonin research is highly controversial and may in the long run prove unreliable.

Some of the most extensive studies on serotonin have been conducted by Dr. Markku Linnoila, a researcher with the National Institutes of Health. After studying the spinal fluid and blood of 1,000 Finnish prisoners — including 300 violent offenders — Linnoila says he has proved repeatedly that people with low levels of serotonin are prone to violence.

Linnoila says he is searching for "vulnerability genes" that create a serotonin deficit, in hopes of being able to predict who might become violent, and prevent it with programs to help people change their behavior, possibly with new drugs.

As many as one out of every 20 men may have this serotonin deficit, Linnoila says, adding that there are more than 20 genes that could control the manufacture of the brain chemical. He said it will take at least another decade to understand how the genes work together with other factors like alcohol abuse and poor parenting.

"The low serotonin turnover as such does not make anybody a violent criminal," Linnoila told The Los Angeles Times. "It is simply a predisposing factor. . . .

The challenge is really to understand how the genes and environment interact."

NIH declined to grant Law Enforcement News an interview with Linnoila, saying he will not discuss the serotonin studies until some new research papers on the subject are released in February.

But Evan Balaban, a neurobiologist at the Neurosciences Institute in San Diego, said Linnoila's findings and those from other serotonin studies should not be taken seriously. Through an analysis he conducted with two colleagues of 40 serotonin studies, including several by Linnoila, Balaban said he found researchers made incorrect generalizations about the entire population with studies on very specific groups of people.

"All of the studies said there was a relationship [between serotonin deficit and violent behavior] but none of them have the adequate control group, which is to include other people who are institutionalized," Balaban told LEN.

Balaban, who presented his findings at the conference on genetics and criminal behavior at the University of Maryland in September, said he found that "there is no difference in serotonin levels between people who psychiatrists label as violent, aggressive or criminal and people with other mental disorders."

Other researchers have placed laboratory animals in threatening situations and discovered lasting changes in their serotonin levels. This research parallels that of psychologists who have conducted studies on abused children and found that children who are abused or severely stressed in childhood are far more likely than others to be violent as teen-agers or adults.

While research on serotonin may prove to be the best avenue to pursue for scientists studying the relationship between biology and crime, fears of how potential findings could be abused still exist. Linnoila insists that the research is worth pursuing nonetheless.

"Our critics paint these nightmare scenarios based on their own imaginations . . . that somewhere there is a bogeyman who wants to immediately start drugging people, and I don't see that," he said. "I think that we have a very significant problem with interpersonal violent behavior. It behooves us, if we are serious about this, to try to understand how to prevent it."

— Stephen Donohue

Federal File

A roundup of criminal justice developments at the Federal level.

Big Ben

Those of us lucky enough to have a \$100 bill in our hands will soon notice some major changes in its design, as the Treasury Department continues its quest to make U.S. currency counterfeit-proof.

Benjamin Franklin, the Founding Father whose likeness graces the most widely circulated denomination of U.S. currency, isn't getting a facelift. However, his image will be 50 percent larger than it currently appears, and it will be placed slightly to the left of center on the bill.

The note's new look, unveiled by Treasury officials in September, is part of an effort to thwart high-tech counterfeiters who are increasingly utilizing computers and color scanners to produce bogus money.

[There may be more to the redesign of U.S. \$100 bills than meets the eye. The New Yorker magazine has reported that the changes may have been prompted by a massive, Syrian-backed counterfeiting operation. Officials fear that up to 20 percent of all \$100 bills circulating outside the United States may be counterfeit. About two-thirds of the \$390 billion of U.S. currency is in circulation outside this country.]

The magazine reported that the fake \$100 bill — dubbed the Supernote — has become so common in Russia that German banks will no longer accept the notes from Russians. The counterfeiting operation, which is believed to be based in Syria or Lebanon and is protected by the Syrian military, may have produced up to \$4 billion in bogus bills since 1990.

The New Yorker article asserted that the Supernote appears so real that a top Secret Service technical analyst and the Federal Reserve's sophisticated computer scanners accept it as genuine. The Supernote even has a unique translucent polymer thread embedded in the paper — a change that took Crane & Co., the firm that supplies currency paper to the Treasury, years to develop.]

The makeover of the \$100 bill, which comes as Federal officials report that the annual total of counterfeit U.S. currency manufactured worldwide has more than tripled in the past five years, to \$363 million, is said to be the first overhaul of U.S. currency in nearly 70 years. The redesigned \$100 bills will probably make their U.S. debut early next year.

Franklin's portrait has been moved left of center to protect against wear and tear when the bills are folded, and will extend from the bill's upper and lower borders. The placement also will allow room for a watermark portrait that will be visible when the bill is held up to light, officials said.

Franklin, a proponent of paper currency in the early years of the republic, also will appear younger on the new bills. But that's because his hair was made darker to provide greater color contrast on the notes, according to Treasury officials.

In other anti-counterfeiting actions, the Secret Service recently opened its first foreign office in Montreal, where its agents and Royal Canadian Mounted Police confiscated \$120 million in bogus \$100 bills in August from a reputed drug dealer. Authorities said Real Dupont, who was under wiretap

surveillance, had stored the bills for a year because he was unable to find a distributor.

In February, Secret Service and RCMP investigators found \$15 million in \$100 bills rolling off presses in St. Donat, Quebec, that were owned by Joseph Baghdassarian, a Lebanese immigrant. An RCMP sergeant said Baghdassarian's product was virtually indistinguishable from the real thing.

Hospital zone

Drug-related problems accounted for a half-million visits to hospital emergency rooms by Americans in 1994, according to estimates released recently by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

Hospitals reported 142,000 cocaine-related episodes, the most since the Federal Government began conducting surveys in the late 1970s. Cocaine figured in 28 percent of all drug-related emergency room visits, while 13 percent of the cases involved heroin, sometimes in combination with cocaine.

The number of heroin-related emergencies rose slightly from the number reported in 1993, to 64,000. "Speed," "crank" and other amphetamine drugs were involved in 17,400 cases, a 75-percent increase from the 1993 report.

In a prepared statement, Health and Human Services Secretary Donna Shalala observed, "At a time when it appears there is a resurgence in cocaine-related emergency department episodes, we cannot afford to cut prevention and treatment funding."

Attempted suicide was the most commonly reported motive for drug use, listed in 193,000 drug-related emergencies, or 38 percent of the total of 508,000. Dependence on drugs was listed as a motive in 165,000 of the emergencies, or 32 percent, and "recreational use" was reported in 43,000 cases, or 8 percent.

The estimates are based on a survey of 496 hospitals with 24-hour-a-day emergency departments, and extrapolated to arrive at national totals.

About 40,000 emergency room visits were said to be related to marijuana and hashish, a 39-percent increase from 1993. Hospital records indicate that almost half of these patients also used alcohol and cocaine.

Gunning for trouble

The number of arrests for weapons convictions continues to increase, with juveniles accounting for nearly one quarter of all convictions on weapons charges in 1993, according to findings released recently by the Bureau of Justice Statistics.

The weapons-related arrest rate for 18-year-old males — one out of every 100 — was three times higher than for males between the ages of 25 and 29 and five times higher than for males between the ages of 30 and 34.

Nine out of 10 of those convicted on weapons charges were males, and more than half were white.

The report, "Weapons Offenses and Offenders," tracked weapons offenses nationwide in 1993, including illegal possession, use, trafficking, carrying, manufacturing, importing or exporting of firearms, ammunition, silencers, explosives and certain types of knives.

BJS also gathered data from various Federal agencies to study the rate of weapons offenses prosecutions and convictions between 1980 and 1992.

While 96 percent of felony weapons convictions occurred in state courts, Federal weapons investigations, prosecutions and convictions have increased significantly. Between 1980 and 1992, BJS reported, the number of suspects investigated by Federal authorities for weapons violations increased nearly four-fold, and the number who were prosecuted increased five-fold.

Arrest rates varied dramatically between all states and Washington D.C. Most arrests on weapons charges, 81 percent, occurred in urban areas while suburbs contributed 14 percent of the arrests and 5 percent of the arrests were in rural areas.

Washington, D.C., had the highest arrest rate for weapons offenses, with 301 arrests per 100,000 population. Missouri (199 per 100,000), Wisconsin (165), Georgia (149) and Louisiana (142) rounded out the top five jurisdictions.

Iowa (30 per 100,000 population), North Dakota (25), Maine (23), New Hampshire (16), Montana (12) and Vermont (1) had the five lowest weapons arrest rates.

The study found that many of those charged for weapons offenses had a prior criminal history or were on probation, parole or bail at the time of their arrest. In 1992, two-fifths of felony weapons defendants in the 75 largest U.S. counties were on probation, parole or pretrial release at the time they were arrested. One-third of the defendants had a prior felony conviction.

In state prisons, 60 percent of those jailed for weapons convictions had been on probation or parole for earlier offenses at the time they were incarcerated and 90 percent of those sentenced had previously been sentenced to probation or jail time.

Techno-speak

With advances in wireless technology opening new opportunities in both the public and private sectors, Federal agencies are now evaluating how the technology can be adopted to improve the capabilities of public safety and law enforcement agencies.

To that end, the Federal Communications Commission recently formed a Public Safety Wireless Advisory Committee, which will make recommendations in coming months on how technological advances can improve public safety communications.

A letter inviting public safety and law enforcement leaders to participate in committee meetings, sent by FCC chairman Reed E. Hunt and Larry Irving, assistant Secretary of Commerce for telecommunications and information, noted: "Access to emerging wireless technologies, such as video capability, transmission of fingerprints, photographs, blueprints, medical images and other information should be a reality, but is not. The critical responsibilities at stake demand that public safety be part of the telecommunications revolution."

Members of the advisory committee include police chiefs, fire chiefs, representatives from the FBI and Treasury Department and communications experts.

A new Florida export:

C-OP philosophy travels well

By Brian E. Reuther

Can community policing be a viable policing philosophy in a South American country? The Port St. Lucie, Fla., Police Department is prepared to answer that question with a resounding "yes."

In 1993, Lieut. Chuck Johnson had an opportunity to visit the city of Granada, Nicaragua, to work with the National Police in that country as part of a project sponsored by Rotary International, and learn about policing methods there.

The National Police of Nicaragua is a force of 5,000 officers which provides police services throughout a country about the size of Iowa. Granada is a city of 60,000 located near the capital city of Managua.

While in Nicaragua, Johnson met with National Police Director Fernando Caldera, and the two, with the backing of Port St. Lucie Police Chief Chuck Reynolds, began to discuss ways to help the Nicaraguan police improve

their methods. Among the items up for discussion were the philosophy of community policing, along with its companion problem-solving strategy.

Caldera and Johnson also examined how the Port St. Lucie Police Department had implemented community policing throughout the organization and the city, and Caldera was eager to learn more. In January 1995, Caldera visited Port St. Lucie and got a firsthand look at modern police methods. He came away convinced that community policing could have a positive impact on Nicaragua and its police.

Upon Caldera's return to Nicaragua, the National Police implemented a pilot community-policing project in Granada. Working with a plan that divided the city into zones, the police assigned officers to work with local citizens and merchants to solve reoccurring problems.

Prior to the implementation of community policing, contact between

the police and the community was limited, and though a radical departure from past practice, the community-policing approach has been well received by residents and business leaders alike. As important, it is continuing to prove successful.

The interaction between the Port St. Lucie department and its Nicaraguan counterpart took its biggest step on Oct. 8, when four officers from Nicaragua arrived in Port St. Lucie to begin a three-week training program.

As part of a collaborative effort by the Criminal Justice Institute at Indian River Community College, the Port St. Lucie Police Department, the Treasure Coast Chiefs' and Sheriffs' Association, and all police and sheriff's agencies in the area, the four officers were given a thorough immersion in community policing and problem-oriented policing, along with a variety of modern policing methods. The expectation was that Lieut. Leonel Lopez, Sub Lieut. Carlos Nunez, Lieut. Ramon



Among the participants in the Nicaragua/Port St. Lucie community policing initiative were (l.-r.): Asst. Chief Brian Reuther, Lieut. Ramon Sanchez, Sgt. Major Pedro Guevara, Chief Chuck Reynolds, Lieut. Leonel Lopez, Sub Lieut. Carlos Nunez and Deputy Chief John Skinner.

(Photo: Al Solomon)

Sanchez and Sgt. Major Pedro Guevara would take the information they had acquired home with them to train other Nicaraguan officers.

The training program ended Oct. 25 with a graduation ceremony at the Port St. Lucie PD, and the officers returned home the following day. Police Director Caldera is expected to

evaluate the results of community policing efforts in Granada in January 1996, with an eye toward implementing community policing in other Nicaraguan cities some time thereafter.

(Brian E. Reuther is assistant chief of the Port St. Lucie, Fla., Police Department.)

Hate by the numbers

Nearly 6,000 hate crimes were reported to the nation's law enforcement agencies during 1994, including 13 bias-motivated murders, the FBI reported last month.

Statistics released by the bureau on Nov. 14 showed that 5,852 hate crimes were reported by over 7,200 law enforcement agencies in 43 states and the District of Columbia in 1994. The reporting agencies covered about 58 percent of the U.S. population, the bureau said.

In 1993, the FBI tallied 7,684 bias crimes, including 15 homicides, but the bureau cautioned against making precise year-to-year comparisons because not all law enforcement agencies participate in the voluntary reporting program.

Last year, 60 percent of the incidents were motivated by racial bias; 18 percent by religious bias; 12 percent involved crimes based on sexual orientation, while 11 percent involved ethnicity or national origin. The 5,852 incidents involved 7,144 separate offenses, 7,187 victims and 6,189 known offenders, the FBI said.

Crimes against persons accounted for 72 percent of the bias offenses reported, with intimidation — accounting for 39 percent of the total — making up the bulk of those incidents. Damage, destruction or vandalism of property constituted 24 percent, followed by simple assault (18 percent) and aggravated assault (14 percent).

Law enforcement agencies reported the number of known offenders in 61 percent of the hate crimes reported last year. Among the 6,189 known offenders, 57 percent were white and 30 percent were black. The remainder were of various other ethnic or multiracial groups, the bureau said.

Crime continues its downward trend, but some cities question their rankings

Continued from Page 1

populations over 250,000, Crime Index totals fell by 4 percent.

The per-capita rate of violent crimes — murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault — was 716 per 100,000 residents, the lowest rate since 1989. The 23,305 homicides reported in 1994 represented a 4.3-percent decline from 1993.

Most other violent crime categories dropped in 1993, the FBI reported. Forcible rape fell by 4 percent — the lowest total since 1989 — with 102,096 offenses reported, while robbery fell 7.5 percent, to 619,000 offenses. Aggravated assaults totaled 1.1 million offenses in 1994, a 1-percent decline from the previous year.

Property crimes — larceny-theft, burglary, motor vehicle theft and arson — decreased by 1 percent in 1994, to a total of 12.1 million offenses, the lowest total since 1987. Most property-crime categories were down in 1994, with burglary decreasing by 4 percent to 2.7 million offenses and motor-vehicle theft by 2 percent, to slightly over 1.5 million offenses. Larceny-theft, which at 7.9 million offenses, rose by 1 percent from 1993 to 1994.

Arson rose nationally by 5 percent, to 102,139, but the bureau said better reporting by law enforcement agencies may be partially responsible for the increase. Only about two-thirds of the 16,000 agencies that submit data to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting unit include arson reports.

Crime Index declines were recorded in all regions of the nation during 1994, except for the Midwest which remained unchanged. The largest decline was in the Northeast, where the index fell by 6 percent. Crime decreased 1 percent in the South, and remained virtually unchanged from 1993 in the West. The Midwest total was up slightly, by 1 percent. Crime was up 2 percent in rural counties and increased 1 percent in suburban counties.

The nation's largest cities reported an overall drop of 2 percent in their Crime Index totals, with cities of more

than 1 million population reporting the largest decrease of 7 percent. But the news was not all good for some of the nation's larger cities, some of which found themselves classified as the most violent in the nation when ranked by metropolitan statistical area, which often includes contiguous counties, towns and unincorporated areas.

"It's a statistical anomaly," said Cpl. Don Kelly, a spokesman for the Police Department in Baton Rouge, La., which ranked seventh nationally in violent crimes per 1,000 residents. "It is absolutely inaccurate in terms of reality. We've got a problem here, I don't think anybody would deny that. But we think we've made some good strides. Overall, we've just learned to put up with this every year when the stats come out."

Kelly said the agency's crime analysts determined that the high ranking was driven in part by a large number of aggravated assaults. While the city reported 3,837 aggravated assaults in 1994, Kelly told Law Enforcement News that overall violent crime decreased by 11 percent in 1994.

Police Chief Wayland Clifton of Gainesville, Fla., whose MSA ranked No. 2 in per-capita violent crime, made similar objections to the ranking. "That really accentuates the crime rate," he told LEN. "If you put Gainesville in with contiguous [low-crime] counties, our rates would fall completely off the map."

Capt. Warren Gall, commander of the Myrtle Beach, S.C., Police Department's uniformed division, has problems with the city's fourth-place MSA ranking in the rate of violent crimes per 1,000 residents. "The city only makes up a small portion of that [MSA]," he said. "It's identified as the Myrtle Beach metropolitan statistical area, but it in fact includes several municipalities, unincorporated parts of the county and another part of the county [Georgetown] south of us. The majority of the violent crime that occurs in this MSA is outside our city limits," he asserted.

Gall added that the MSA does not take into account the influx of visitors

who flock to the Myrtle Beach area in the summer months — swelling the area's population by about 300,000 to 400,000 daily. "Some are criminals and some become victims themselves," he said of the tourists.

Fresno, Calif., police Lieut. Jerry Dyer, a top aide to Police Chief Ed Winchester, conceded that the city had been plagued with high rates of violence in recent years, contributing to its 10th-place ranking. He points out that the department, which will have hired over 100 new officers by January, has been well below its authorized strength for over a decade.

The violent crime rate is turning around, he added, owing partly to the highly publicized deployment of a violent crime-suppression unit of SWAT officers dispatched to the city's most violent neighborhoods late last year. "Since the deployment, there has been a 12-percent reduction in violent crime citywide, and a 19-percent decrease in the three areas targeted. The biggest decrease is in the number of assaults and homicides — 29 percent," he said.

[See LEN, Jan. 15, 1995.]

Law enforcement agencies made an estimated 14.6 million arrests for all crimes. In what some analysts have indicated is a major turning part in the effort against illegal narcotics, drug possession arrests topped 1 million for the first time ever. The 1.4 million drug- and DUI-related arrests are up from 700,000 just three years ago.

However, suspected drug dealers made up only 27 percent of all narcotics arrests, down 33 percent from 1991. Arrests of users, meanwhile, are on the upswing: Marijuana possession arrests have doubled since 1991 to 306,000 — about the same as arrests for cocaine and heroin combined.

Law enforcement agencies were said to have cleared 21 percent of the Crime Index offenses reported in 1994, a rate that essentially remained unchanged from 1993. The clearance rate for violent crimes was 45 percent, up slightly from 44 percent in 1993. The average clearance rate for property crime was 18 percent, an increase of 1 percent over 1993's rate.

What's killing America's children

Nearly 13,600 children under the age of 12 were victims of murder and non-negligent homicide between 1980 and 1994, most of them killed by family members, according to an FBI analysis released last month.

In 1994, 950 child murders were reported to authorities, according to the analysis, which appeared in "Crime in the United States," the bureau's annual snapshot of the nation's crime landscape.

The FBI, which drew its findings from data included in Supplemental Homicide Reports submitted by law enforcement agencies, estimated that 4 percent of all known homicide victims since 1980 were children under the age of 12 — a rate that outstrips that of adult victims.

"While the homicide rate for victims of all ages has decreased by 12 percent over the past 15 years," the bureau noted, "the homicide rate of children increased by 6 percent during the same time period."

The largest group of child homicide victims were newborns and infants — those one year old and younger — who made up 45 percent of all child homicide victims.

The risk of being murdered was slightly higher for male children, who accounted for 54 percent of the victims, than for females. In contrast, 76 percent of all murder victims of any age in the 15-year period were males. Forty-one percent of the child homicide victims were black, a figure sharply disproportionate to their numbers in the general population.

Family members were most often the offenders in child homicide cases, with 54 percent of all child killings classified by the bureau as domestic or "within-family murders." Offenders either knew or were acquainted with the child victim in 80 percent of the cases, while only 3 percent of the victims were

Children have far more to fear from their own families than from "strangers."

killed by someone who was babysitting them.

Victimization of children by strangers was "infrequent," according to the FBI, representing 6 percent of the total number of child murder cases. A child's chance of being murdered by a stranger increased steadily with age, peaking at 9 years, after which the rate declined, the FBI reported.

Sexual abuse of victims occurred simultaneously or preceded the murder of a child in 3 percent of the cases. Acquaintances and strangers were identified as the offenders in 23 percent and 20 percent of sex-related murders, respectively, while neighbors were the offenders in 10 percent of the cases.

Age as well as the relationship of the victim to the offender appeared to influence the choice of weapon used in child homicides. "Personal weapons" such as hands, fists or feet were used in 47 percent of the killings. Sixty-three percent of newborn and infant victims were beaten to death.

Firearms were used in 20 percent of child murder cases and were the overwhelming weapon of choice for stranger assailants, who used them in 57 percent of the cases. Older children were more likely to be murdered with a firearm, the FBI said, noting that 60 percent of 12-year-old victims were shot, while only 8 percent were beaten to death.

For murder victims of all ages, 62 percent were killed with firearms, while 6 percent were killed with personal weapons.

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Upcoming Events

JANUARY 1996

3-5. **Examination of Questioned Documents.** Presented by Rollins College. Orlando, Fla. \$235.

4-5. **Managing Security Systems.** Presented by the Executive Protection Institute. New York.

8-March 1. **32nd Management College.** Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. Dallas. \$1,490/\$990.

8-10. **Domestic Violence & Stalking Investigations.** Presented by Rollins College. Orlando, Fla. \$225.

8-19. **Traffic Accident Reconstruction I.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$875.

8-19. **Supervision of Police Personnel.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$800.

9-10. **Narcotic & Drug Investigations.** Presented by Hutchinson Law Enforcement Training LLC. Concord, Mass. \$175.

9-10. **Winning Strategies for Drug Enforcement & Interdiction.** Presented by Law Enforcement Seminars. Las Vegas.

10-12. **Managing the Detective Unit.** Presented by Rollins College. Orlando, Fla. \$325.

11-12. **Background Investigation for Police Applicants.** Presented by Harvey, Ward & Associates. Columbia, Mo.

11-12. **Police Background Investigations.** Presented by Hutchinson Law Enforcement Training LLC. Granby, Conn. \$175.

13-15. **Street Survival '96.** Presented by Calibre Press. Dallas. \$179/\$155/\$105.

15-16. **Investigations of Violent & Serious Crimes.** Presented by Law Enforcement

Seminars. Myrtle Beach, S.C.

17-18. **Criminal Intelligence Operations.** Presented by Hutchinson Law Enforcement Training LLC. Peekskill, N.Y. \$175.

17-19. **Major Case Management.** Presented by Rollins College. Orlando, Fla. \$325.

21-26. **Biomechanics of Accidents.** Presented by TEEEX — Law Enforcement & Security Training Division. San Diego. \$350.

22-23. **Corporate Aircraft Security.** Presented by the Executive Protection Institute. Orlando, Fla.

22-23. **Officer Safety & the Force Continuum: Legal & Practical Considerations.** Presented by Law Enforcement Seminars. St. Louis.

22-24. **Asian Gangs & Criminal Activity.** Presented by Rollins College. Orlando, Fla. \$295.

22-24. **Street Survival '96.** Presented by Calibre Press. Cincinnati, Ohio. \$179/\$155/\$105.

22-26. **Conference on Responding to Child Maltreatment.** Presented by the Center for Child Protection, Children's Hospital. San Diego.

22-26. **Crime Scene Technology I.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Orlando, Fla. \$600.

22-26. **Traffic Accident Reconstruction II.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$625.

22-Feb. 9. **Command Training Program.** Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management. Wellesley, Mass.

24-25. **Managing Security Systems.** Pre-

sented by the Executive Protection Institute. Orlando, Fla.

24-26. **Load & Lock Your Promotion: Avoid a Misfire.** Presented by Rollins College. Orlando, Fla. \$195.

26-27. **How to Succeed in the Security Profession: Marketing Yourself or Starting a Business.** Presented by the Executive Protection Institute. Orlando, Fla.

29-30. **Physical Performance Standards.** Presented by Law Enforcement Seminars

Maricetta, Ga.

29-31. **Police Staff Inspection & Internal Audit.** Presented by Rollins College. Orlando, Fla. \$350.

29-Feb. 2. **Applied Physics for Accident Reconstruction.** Presented by TEEEX — Law Enforcement & Security Training Division. San Diego. \$350.

29-Feb. 2. **Burglary Investigation Fundamentals.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evan-

ston, Ill. \$550.

29-Feb. 2. **Crime Scene Technology II.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Orlando, Fla. \$650.

30-31. **Domestic Violence/Child Abuse.** Presented by Hutchinson Law Enforcement Training LLC. Concord, Mass. \$175.

31-Feb. 2. **Street Survival '96.** Presented by Calibre Press. Atlantic City, N.J. \$179/\$155/\$105.

NYC's Bratton says 'testilying' is indeed a police problem

Commissioner breaks with his peers on a sensitive subject, and concedes that the price of "total integrity" may mean losing some criminal cases.

Law enforcement officials nationwide were furious last spring when Harvard law professor Alan Dershowitz, commenting on the O.J. Simpson murder case, said that police officers routinely engage in "testilying" — giving false testimony when they appear on courtroom witness stands.

Last month, in a sharp break with his peers, New York City Police Commissioner William F. Bratton said that the problem is more widespread than many police officials want to admit, and he announced a plan to tackle the problem within his own agency.

"This is enough of a problem that we need to address it," Bratton said during a keynote speech before a gathering of law enforcement officials at Harvard Law School on Nov. 14. "We can't address it by ignoring it, and we can't address it by boycotting conferences like this one. This is an issue that needs a bright spotlight on it."

Dershowitz's comments, which he reiterated at the conference, sparked a hue and cry from rank-and-file law enforcement officials, some of whom boycotted the Harvard conference because of his participation. Dershowitz, who served as an adviser to the Simpson defense team, amplified his earlier statements by asserting that not only do police routinely lie on the witness stand, they also coach each other on how to do so effectively.

The controversy recently surfaced in New York City when a key police operative for a commission investigating police corruption acknowledged that he had lied at criminal trials.

Officer Barry Brown, whose ef-

whelming sense of frustration brought on by past cases in which defendants were set free on technicalities. Seeing their best efforts go unrewarded, Bratton said, officers are led to make their cases as airtight as possible.

Still, Bratton observed: "You cannot break the law to enforce the law. As the cops who 'testilie' see it, they don't lie to convict innocent people, but to convict guilty people. But in doing so they have lost sight of the fact that the end does not and cannot, under the law, justify the means."

And in many cases, convictions would have resulted if officers "just stuck to the truth," Bratton added.

Bratton said that the price of "total integrity" might mean the loss of some cases. "And when we lose a case or two I won't mind hearing a judge say, 'But Officer, I would like to compliment you on your honesty.'"

New York City district attorneys praised the plan, with some noting that juries are more skeptical than ever of police testimony in the wake of several recent big-city police corruption scandals and the Simpson case, in which former Los Angeles police Det. Mark Fuhrman, a prosecution witness, was found to have bragged about tampering with evidence and lying in court to get convictions.

"What's important to recognize is the fact that when police officers are perceived to lie that perception gets into the jury room," said Queens D.A. Richard A. Brown. "You've got to impress upon the police officers that they are going to lose cases if the perception exists they are bending the truth."

forts helped expose widespread corruption in Manhattan's 30th Precinct, resigned last month after admitting he gave false testimony. He said he did so to protect his undercover identity while participating in the then-ongoing probe.

Bratton said the NYPD would attack the problem by requiring every member of the 38,000-officer force to attend annual refresher courses on how to give accurate testimony in court.

Beginning next year, officers will be taken off patrol to attend a two-day session at the Police Academy, where they will be lectured on the latest changes in the law. Role-playing will be a key part of the program, including mock courtroom scenarios in which assistant district attorneys will participate. Similar exercises for current police recruits began at the academy this year, Bratton noted.

Bratton said that in many cases, "testilying" is not intentional, but is a result of job pressures and an over-

For further information:

(Addresses & phone/fax numbers for organizations listed in calendar of events.)

Calibre Press, 666 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062-2727. (800) 323-0037.

Center for Child Protection, Children's Hospital, 3020 Children's Way, MC 5016, San Diego, CA 92123-4282. (619) 495-4940.

Executive Protection Institute, Arcadia Manor, Rte. 2, Box 3645, Berryville, VA 22611. (703) 955-1128.

Harvey, Ward & Associates, 5521 Greenville Ave., Suite 103-749, Dallas, TX 75206. (214) 855-7128.

Hutchinson Law Enforcement Training, LLC, P.O. Box 822, Granby, CT 06035. (203) 653-0788.

Institute of Police Technology & Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. So., Jacksonville, FL 32216. (904) 646-2722.

Investigation Training Institute, P.O. Box 669, Shelburne, VT 05482. (802) 985-9123.

Investigative Training Institute, 621 Ridgely Ave., Suite 100, Annapolis, MD 21401. (800) 828-0317.

Investigator's Drug School, P.O. Box 1739, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33312. Fax: (305) 753-9493.

Justice Planning & Management Associates, P.O. Box 5260, Augusta, ME 04332. (207) 582-3269.

Justice Research & Statistics Association, 444 N. Capitol St., NW, Suite 445, Washington, DC 20001. (202) 624-8560. Fax: (202) 624-5269.

Law Enforcement Seminars, Smith,

Schroeder, Thomas & Means, L.L.P., P.O. Box 37063, Charlotte, NC 28237. (704) 343-2711. Fax: (704) 377-2176.

National Criminal Justice Training & Assessment Institute, Raleigh, NC. (919) 787-4757. Fax: (919) 787-9236.

New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management, P.O. Box 57350, Babson Park, MA 02157-0350. (617) 237-4724.

Northwestern University Traffic Institute, 555 Clark St., P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204. (800) 323-4011.

Performance Dimensions Inc., P.O. Box 502, Powers Lake, WI 53159-0502. (414) 279-3850. Fax: (414) 279-5758.

Public Safety Training Inc., P.O. Box 106, Oak Harbor, OH 43449. (419) 732-2520.

R.E.B. Security Training Inc., P.O. Box 697, Avon, CT 06001. (203) 677-5936. Fax: (203) 677-9635.

John E. Reid & Associates Inc., 250 S. Wacker Dr., Suite 1100, Chicago, IL 60606. (800) 255-5747. Fax: (312) 876-1743.

Rollins College, Public Safety Institute 1000 Holt Ave., #2728, Winter Park, FL 32789-4499. (407) 647-6080. Fax: (407) 647-3828.

Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, P.O. Box 830707, Richardson, TX 75083-0707. (214) 690-2394. Fax: (214) 690-2458.

TEEEX — Law Enforcement & Security Training Division, Texas A&M University System, College Station, TX 77843-8000. (800) 423-8433 or (409) 845-6391. Fax: (409) 862-2788.

Forum: Does 'in the family way' mean 'in the department's way'?

Continued from Page 10

partments make no distinction between male and female officers, although most paternity leave would have to fall under into the categories of sick, annual or emergency leave. At the time of the survey, the Family Leave Act passed by Congress in 1993 was not yet in effect. But since that act applies only to employers who have a certain number of employees, it is unlikely to have an impact on many law enforcement agencies.

While some attention has been given to the special circumstances of pregnant women in the private work force, cases have not generally dealt with the responsibility of the police department to provide alternative assignments for pregnant officers. Proponents of greater protection for women argue that such

measures are necessary to ensure that, by choosing to bear children, the officer's career will not suffer through demotion, possible loss of job or loss of insurance and other fringe benefits.

The questions that arise from the female police officer's condition of being pregnant differ markedly from those that arise in most circumstances involving jobs held by women in business and industry, just as the duties of the pregnant police officer are quite different from those of other working women. Yet pregnant police officers are subject to the same policies that apply to "other" pregnant females who do not work under the unique circumstances facing female police officers, and whose duties are frequently sedentary or do not subject them to the wide-ranging vagaries of

human behavior encountered by the female officer. One solution, at least for the short term, would involve directing some effort toward a study of the problem, with particular attention to the development of model policies that would include provisions protecting the female officer's right to bear children without suffering damage to her career.

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